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VOL. IV NO. 148

WEDNESDAY 20 DECEMBER 1978 • JEDDAH • 20 MUHARRAM 1399 A.H.

Numeiri, Mengistu to meet shortly

KHARTOUM, Dec. 19 (AP) — President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan plans to confer with Ethiopian military leader Mengistu Haile Mariam in a bid to resolve two-year-old differences over the Soviet military buildup in Ethiopia, the official Sudan News Agency reported late Monday.

The two leaders also are to seek "peaceful ways" of solving the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict, the agency said. The agency quoted Philip Obang, head of the 15th Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit conference's followup committee, as saying that contacts were under way.

(Continued on back page)

But opponents vow to press on

Shah believes solution is near

TEHRAN, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Shah believes he is "much closer to a political solution" aimed at ending the turmoil in this strategic country, an authoritative source close to the royal palace said Tuesday. The source who declined to be identified, said that "the signs are much better, especially this week."

This, he stressed in an interview, was fostering the belief among the Shah and his group of trusted advisers that "time may now be on the Shah's side."

However, despite government reports that economic pressure on the Shah is easing, opposition sources vowed that their campaign to topple the 59-year-old monarch will continue "until victory is won."

Some diplomats and observers saw little reason for optimism and noted that economic paralysis is taking a mounting toll.

The authoritative source cited three factors for the cautious optimism apparently growing in the Shah's Niavaran Palace on Tehran's northeastern outskirts:

— The level of violence has

Indira Gandhi arrested

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (R) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was arrested by police Tuesday after India's Lower House of Parliament voted to expel her and have her jailed for breach of privilege and contempt of the lower house.

Legislators voted by 279 to 138 with 37 abstentions on a motion tabled by Prime Minister Morarji Desai to mete out harsh punishment to Mrs. Gandhi, 61, for the offenses.

She was sentenced to jail until the current parliamentary session ends. That could last from four days to several weeks, depending on when the house, which is scheduled to adjourn on Friday, finally does.

Mrs. Gandhi, 61, reentered

parliament only a month ago after winning a hard-fought by-election in the remote south Indian seat of Chikmagalur on Nov. 5. She had been prime minister for 11 years until she was defeated in a general election last year.

Lower House (Lok Sabha) Privileges Committee found Mrs. Gandhi, her private secretary, R.K. Dhawan, and the former director of the Central Bureau of Investigation, D. Sen, guilty on Nov. 21 of two charges.

They were found to have harassed officials trying to gain information for parliament in 1975 about a subsequently aborted project by Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, to manufacture small cars and of preventing parliament from

knowing that the project involved installation of imported machinery in violation of its license.

One-sided
Speaking to reporters as she was led away from the parliament building, Mrs. Gandhi said Tuesday's decision was "obviously one-sided."

She was taken to New Delhi's central Tihar jail where a special cell had been prepared for her.

Her immediate departure from parliament had been blocked by groups of supporters and rival Janata Party people at all exits. But police finally managed to spirit her through the crowds.

The building itself, and the residences of Desai and his cabinet colleagues were under heavy security all day. Several hundred people were arrested around the parliament building earlier Tuesday when they defied a ban on demonstrations.

Wait and see
Asked at one point what the implications of her arrest would be for Desai's ruling Janata Party, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I don't want to guide you, you wait and see."

In presenting his motion, Desai said Mrs. Gandhi had committed a grave breach of privilege, but added that the

(Continued on back page)



Crown Prince Fahd

Fahd to attend Guards graduation

RIYADH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd will attend the graduation ceremony of the third National Guard class Wednesday at Khassm Al-An. He will also attend the evening maneuvers with live ammunition.

Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard said he was pleased that Prince Fahd "has agreed to grace the occasion and watch the graduation of a new batch of officers and men of the National Guard who had toiled hard to reach a military standard."

A number of ministers and senior officers will also attend the ceremony.

Rightists, Syrians clash in E. Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Clashes between Syrian troops and right-wing militias flared Tuesday in the volatile eastern suburbs of Beirut.

The fighting, which coincided with the end of a two-week-old peace initiative by the Vatican, underlined the continuing tensions frustrating government efforts to establish security and promote national reconciliation.

Local residents said there was no immediate explanation for the hour-and-a-half-long outbreak of mortar, machine-gun, rocket-propelled grenade and small arms fire. No casualties were reported.

The right-wing Phalangist radio claimed that Syrian tanks had opened fire on the eastern fringe of the city, but there was no separate confirmation of the report.

"We are committed to the ceasefire and no shell will come from us," said former President Camille Chamoun, the 78-year-old leader of the right-wing National Liberal Party.

No comment was immediately available from the command of the 30,000-man, Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force.

In a related development, the 99-member parliament called on the government, by unanimous vote of the 62 deputies attending, to declare a timetable for implementing security measures "all over Lebanon."

Elsewhere, the city was quiet. Activity at the newly-reopened port remained slow, with only two ships unloading cargo.

But the premier said the government had not submitted a plan for a comprehensive political solution "since it did not reach a unified concept on the matter, although we succeeded in doing so in respect of several other issues."

Meanwhile, witnesses said Syrian forces mortared the Badaro neighborhood of east Beirut, a Christian area near the Villa Mansour where parliament met, close to the "green line" dividing the capital.

Chamoun suggested that the unexpected flare-up Tuesday may have been intended to torpedo the parliament session aimed at promoting national entente.

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Egypt said awaiting new U.S. initiative

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (Agencies) — Egypt expects the United States to come up with an initiative to break the deadlock in the peace negotiations with Israel and is optimistic that Middle East settlement can be reached, a high ranking Egyptian diplomat said Tuesday.

The move is expected to materialize after the Christmas and New Year holidays and will very likely include a shuttle by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, between Cairo and Tel Aviv, the sources explained.

These expectations came despite statements from Washington indicating the U.S. administration preferred Egypt and Israel first try to reach agreement on their own.

"Peace will have to be made between Israel and her Arab neighbors," President Jimmy Carter's chief spokesman Jody Powell said Monday. "We are more than willing to be of assistance, but that's where the resolution has to come. The United States can't impose peace."

Meanwhile, the diplomats here said Egypt will not react to what they termed "Israeli fits," such as the statement by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan Monday rejecting resumption of talks if Egypt insisted on "conditions."

"The United States knows our maximum and minimum positions and understands them," one Egyptian diplomat said. "That is why they will come up with a move soon. This is what happened on previous occasions when we reached critical stages in the negotiations."

The diplomats expressed their conviction that the current obstacles in the 13-month negotiations can be overcome because as one of them put it "Israel has many a time insisted on issues and then seen the light."

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told parliament Tuesday that "the need to maintain Israel's security" lay behind his government's rejection of peace

ce treaty amendments proposed by Egypt and supported by the United States.

Begin told the Knesset that a series of Egyptian interpretive letters which Vance brought from Cairo last week "could limit the Israel-Egypt treaty, link it to uncontrollable outsiders, and make it temporary rather than permanent."

He added that Israel would sign the treaty draft as it existed at the Nov. 11 end of peace talks in Washington. But he asserted: "We are not ready to sign a treaty that is devoid of content because of interpretations."

Opening a foreign policy debate in the Knesset, the prime minister gave Egypt "full responsibility" for the failure to sign a peace treaty by the Dec. 17 deadline. He repeatedly invoked Israel's security in describing issues which President Carter recently has said are

minor compared to those already resolved.

"We have to be ready to reject Egyptian proposals that imperil our people, even if they are supported by the United States," he said.

Earlier Monday, White House sources told "Arab News" that President Carter has refused three times within the past four days to meet with American Jewish leaders to discuss the Middle East peace impasse.

At the urging of Begin, leaders of the U.S. Jewish community tried to set up meetings with the president Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the sources said.

Carter rebuffed each attempt, they added.

The president has decided not to meet with any "special interest groups" to discuss the

(Continued on back page)

Representative says:

PLO ready to grant recognition to Israel

PARIS, Dec. 19 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization permanent representative in France said Tuesday that the PLO was prepared to cease hostile acts against Israel and recognize the Jewish state de facto in return for the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Ibrahim Souss, addressing the American Club in Paris, said: "If a Palestinian state existed the PLO would stop violent attacks against the state of Israel and give it de facto recognition."

He said this proposal had been outlined to an American congressman who met Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat recently in Beirut, but would have to be approved by the PLO National Council before it became official policy.

He said Arafat's statement was a major concession and had not been matched by any concession from Israel which still refused to recognize the PLO.

Asked by American Club members about PLO commando attacks against civilians, Souss said: "Such attacks, which are regrettable, represent less than 10 per cent of the PLO's military activities."

He said the PLO could not be expected to control all of its own extremists, any more than Israel could control the activities of the militant Zionist organization Jewish Defense League in the United States.

Souss said the Palestinians rejected the Camp David accord between Israel and the PLO because they excluded any Palestinian representation. He said the PLO was prepared to negotiate at any level.

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Oil price hike won't cause recession in U.S.—Miller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Agencies) — The rise in oil prices will not cause recession in the United States, the chairman of the U.S. central bank predicted.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller told reporters the decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise oil prices was disappointing and not in OPEC's long term interests.

He conceded the increase was a negative factor for the American economy, but said he did not feel it would cause a recession.

Miller said Federal Reserve economists had predicted the economy would slow down next year, a forecast based on expectations that OPEC would

raise oil prices by 7.5 per cent at the start of 1979.

Because the increase is graduated starting with a rise of five per cent on Jan. 1 and rising to an overall 14.5 per cent by October 1, the actual impact on the economy will be less than expected over the first half of the year, but worse than forecast for the second half.

Miller said it was essential to maintain current policies of cutting back both the growth of government spending and the supply of money to offset the impact of the OPEC move.

He said the plunge of the dollar on world money markets following the OPEC decision was due to an emotional reaction from nervous traders.

He added that when the full situation was analyzed, it would be realized that the United States was in a good position to weather the increase.

The United States meanwhile registered \$3.8 billion balance-of-payments deficit during the summer quarter, a development that may further hinder the dollar's recovery abroad.

The deficit during the July-

September quarter, \$722 million higher than the quarter deficit of that and virtually 80 full the red ink tot 1977 year will climb level of \$15.3.

The dollar is on further in net. The Europe's money price of gold, for the septic the dollar is key morning tras wor. European c. eorried about the oil nomy will price hike in the State has drop, but the do below Mo the day

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(Cont. back page)

U.S. denies secret agreement with China on Taiwan's future

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Agencies) — The State Department has said the United States got no secret promise from China that it will not invade Taiwan, and America plans to remain a big power in the Pacific to help insure "peace and stability."

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said Monday Peking did not make any promises on Taiwan's future — or anything else — when it agreed to open diplomatic relations with the United States.

"There is no secret agreement as part of this accord," he said.

public statement the administration has made yet on whether it had received behind-the-scenes assurances from China.

Holbrooke, who specializes in Far Eastern affairs, said that while the administration has no reason to think China would use force in Taiwan, "the United States is and will remain a Pacific power. We are interested in peace and stability in the region ... and we would deal with any new development as appropriate."

The State Department also said that all treaties it has with Taiwan — except for the mutual defense pact — will remain in force if the Taipei

government is willing.

The United States and Taiwan have about 60 treaties covering trade, visas, agriculture, taxes, economic and technical cooperation atomic energy, investments and a host of other issues.

In Taipei the stock exchange suffered a case of the jitters Tuesday as the country adjusted to the new situation it had fought against for almost 30 years.

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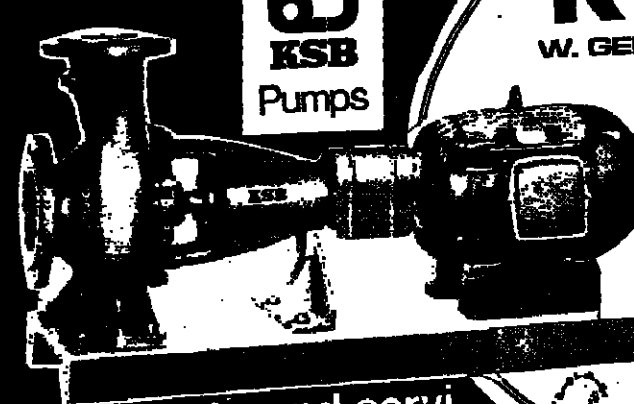
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Riyadh parley ends

Upgrading Arab civil services seen as vital as development

RIYADH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — Arab countries should regard the improvement of their civil services and management as of equal importance as economic and social development, the First Annual Conference of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences recommended Tuesday.

In a statement at the end of a four-day session chaired by

Sheikh Turki Al-Sudani, head of the Saudi Civil Service, the conference recommended that administrative development bodies be created and granted funds and staff.

The conference called for clear-cut policies for administrative development.

The recommendations noted the importance of training the Palestinian civil servants work-

ing in Arab countries and preparing them for administrative responsibilities once the state of Palestine is created.

The conference also emphasized the need to raise the standard of Arab management so as to cope with the requirements of development. Arab governments were called upon to prepare executive and information programs to achieve this.

The conference recommended the establishment of an administrative data bank equipped with computer technology and a microfilm library and proposed a formula for the publication of administrative books and studies.

It further called for incentives to Arab students to carry out administrative research and studies.

Sudani read out a cable from King Khaled in which he expressed the Kingdom's interest in the conference and in ensuring its success.

The King extended his thanks and appreciation to the delegates for their efforts.

Health Ministry to computerize

RIYADH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — The Ministry of Health is considering the use of computers for various functions, Dr. Hamad Al-Suqair, health deputy minister said Tuesday.

He added that the ministry had agreed for the moment to use the computer system functioning at the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran.

Suqair said the ministry will take a decision on introducing its own computers after studying costs, and the availability of programmers and operators.

Sheikh has awarded a contract for the piping of water from the Wasi aquifer near here to a group of specialized Saudi companies, the ministry announced Tuesday.

The ministry said the contractors' work, included the laying of pipes from the aquifers to the purification plants and from there to Riyadh. Double pipes will be laid the complete 110-kilometer distance, he said. Each pipe will be over one meter in diameter.

The contract also covers the installation of pumping stations and a large reservoir at the eastern outskirts of the capital.

The Wasi water project will eventually supply 200,000 cubic meters of water (52.4 million gallons) a day to Riyadh, the ministry said.

Algosaibi to open electricity plant

TABUK, Dec. 19 (SPA) — Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi will open next month Tabuk's new electricity generating station.

The new station will have a capacity of 3,800 kilowatts an hour, ten times the present capacity in Tabuk, and will supply the town and surrounding areas.



BLIND SIGNING: Abdullah Al-Ghanem (center) of the Saudi regional office after the signing of the sister agreement in Taipei.

Kingdom gives SR66,000 toward China blind library

JEDDAH, Dec. 19 — The Saudi government, through the Saudi regional office of the Middle East Committee for the Blind, has donated SR 66,800 for the construction of a library for the blind in Taiwan, the Chinese embassy in Jeddah said Tuesday.

Abdullah Al-Ghanem, president of the Saudi office also

signed an agreement to establish sister-organization ties with the Taipei Talking Books Library, which will build the SR 190,000 library.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ghanem said that the time for the blind to depend on charity is past. Instead they should be provided with opportunities to learn so that they can live by their skills.

PTT minister, China aide confer on training, experts

RIYADH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telecommunications conferred here Tuesday with the Republic of China's Deputy Communications Minister Chen Shu-hsi.

Talks dealt with cooperation in the recruitment of Chinese experts for telecommunications service in Saudi Arabia, the training of Saudi employees in Taiwan and communications links between the two

countries.

Later in the day, Chen discussed with Deputy Communications Minister Dr. Nasser Al-Salloum technical cooperation in communications and transport, notably the construction of roads and bridges.

They also discussed increasing the number of Chinese experts and engineers working in Saudi Arabia for the ministry.

Aba Al-Khail flies to Dacca

RIYADH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail flew to Dacca Tuesday morning for talks on economic cooperation.

Shortage of Saudi manpower said main problem at Yanbu

JEDDAH, Dec. 19 — The Director of the Yanbu project, Engineer Sami Mousli said that the biggest problem facing planners at the Yanbu industrial complex was the shortage of trained Saudis for jobs to be created in heavy industry and support industries.

In an interview with "Al-Bilad", Tuesday Mousli said the Yanbu and Jubail industrial projects, even at this stage, needed a large number of qualified Saudis and these were not coming forward.

However, 72 per cent of the 437 contracts already let have been awarded to Saudi companies and "these appear to be going well so far," he said.

The execution of these projects shows that Saudis are capable of undertaking administrative and logistical work, he said.

Mousli said that the crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) pipelines to Yanbu from the Eastern Province were to be completed in the shortest time possible in order to encourage national companies to set up industries at Yanbu. The pipelines will provide both energy and industrial feedstock for the Yanbu projects.

At both Yanbu and Jubail, infrastructure work is proceeding to provide electricity, roads, telecommunications, housing and airports.

The Yanbu project chief commended assistance and cooperation of the ministries concerned in the implementation of the projects, and said that "tangible results of this cooperation will be seen within six months from now."



Yanbu Director Sami Mousli

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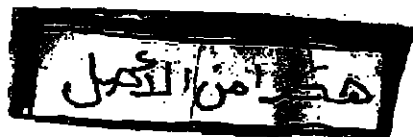


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U.N. adopts 3 resolutions against Israeli occupation

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 19 (AP)—The U.N. General Assembly adopted three resolutions Monday night charging that Israel's settlement of Jews and displacement of Palestinian inhabitants in occupied Arab territories violated the 1949 Geneva convention for the protection of civilians in wartime.

All three of Monday night's resolutions were based on the latest report of a 10-year-old committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting human rights in the occupied territories. The committee is made up of Yugoslavia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

One resolution deplored Israel's refusal to let the committee visit occupied territories and accused Israel of deporting Palestinians, settling Jews in the territory and torturing detainees there in "grave breaches" of the Geneva convention. It was adopted by a vote of 97-3 with 38 abstentions.

Another declared the Geneva convention applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since early June 1967 and urged signatory states to pressure Israel into compliance. That one passed by a vote of 139-1 with 1 abstention.

The third resolution strongly deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge the applicability of the convention to the territories in question and to implement it. The resolution was passed on a vote of 140-1 with 1 abstention.

Israel voted against each of the latter two resolutions and Guatemala abstained. The United States was among the many countries voting for those two, but it joined Israel and Guatemala in voting against the first one.

The assembly voted 115-4 with Israel, the United States, Canada and Australia opposed and 22 countries abstaining, to call on Israel to take immediate steps for the return home of Arabs displaced in the 1967 war.

It voted 136-1 with Israel alone voting against and the United States, Canada, El Salvador and Guatemala abstaining, to ask that Israel return refugees in the Gaza Strip to

camp from which it had removed them to other housing. On identical votes of 136-0 with Israel and Guatemala abstaining, two resolutions were adopted calling for contributions to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees and appealing to all countries to aid Palestinian universities in Israel-occupied territory and give refugee students in the universities scholarships.

One of those resolutions expressed regret that Palestinians once living where Israel

now is had not yet been taken back or settled elsewhere. The other spoke of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood.

Israeli delegate Shaul Ramati said, "My government cannot accept the assertion that settlements should not be allowed anywhere." He said Israelis had not displaced any local Arabs since they had settled largely "in desert areas."

Qatar, Zaire urge end to Israeli occupation

DOHA, Dec. 19 (R)—Qatar and Zaire Tuesday called for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and the need to guarantee the Palestinian people's rights in self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

This was stated in a joint communique issued Tuesday after a two-day visit to Qatar by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The two sides also said Israel's intransigence in the Middle East crisis endangered the region's stability as well as world peace and security, the communique said.

Israeli, Moroccan envoys attend Jewish symposium

PARIS, Dec. 19 (R)—The Israeli and Moroccan ambassadors to France both attended a symposium on Moroccan Jewry which opened here Monday night.

An organization of Moroccan Jews living in France, Identite et Dialogue, organized the three-day symposium, first-ever large-scale cultural event jointly attended by Israelis and officials of an Arab state.

The organization pointed out in a statement that Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit and Moroccan Ambassador

Dr. Youssef Ben Abbes, though attending, did not preside at the meeting, as erroneously reported by Reuters Monday.

Aim of the symposium is to study the history and culture of Morocco's ancient Jewish community, once the biggest in the Arab world. It has dwindled to 22,000 since Israel's creation in 1948.

There are 300,000 Israelis of Moroccan origin and about 50,000 Moroccan Jews living in France. Smaller communities exist in Canada, Spain and the United States.

Hussein continues talks in London

LONDON, Dec. 19 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan, continuing an official visit to Britain to seek support for his Middle East peace policies, conferred Tuesday with British political leaders and members of parliament.

He had meetings at his London residence with conservative opposition Leader Margaret Thatcher, John Pardoe, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, and members of the Anglo-Jordanian group of parliament members.

He already had conferred Monday evening with Foreign Secretary David Owen and was scheduled to meet Prime Minister James Callaghan Wednesday.

Before coming to London, the king visited Paris and Rome.

In a television interview Monday he reiterated his rejection of any peace settlement that did not involve Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including Arab East Jerusalem.

"Perhaps the time has come, for us to consider the possibilities of returning to the United Nations Security Council to see if we cannot get clarification of what resolution 242 means and maybe to regain the momentum towards peace."

Resolution 242 called on Israel to surrender Arab territories conquered in the 1967 war.

Iraq, Cuba denounce Camp David agreements

BAGHDAD, Dec. 19 (R)—Iraq and Cuba Tuesday denounced the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords as a plot against the Arabs.

Denunciation came in a joint statement after a week-end visit to Cuba by Saddam Hussein, vice-chairman of the ruling Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC).

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted the statement as saying the two sides "reviewed in detail Zionist and imperialist attempts to prevent the Arab national struggle to recover Palestine and other occupied Arab territory and safeguards for the national rights of the Palestine Arab people."

In this connection, the two countries "strongly denounce the Camp David accords concluded between the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime and in which the United States played an effective role," the statement said.

"These agreements in fact constitute a conspiracy against the interests of the Arab nation and are aimed at enabling the Zionist entity to retain occupied Arab land and prevent the Palestine Arab people to recover their legitimate rights,"

"Accordingly, Iraq and Cuba denounce the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist measures which are designed to split Arab ranks and seriously harm the Arab na-

tion's struggle to liberate occupied territories," it added. It said the Cuban side praised highly "the Iraqi and Syrian leaderships' determination to unite their efforts and confront designs facing the Arab region."

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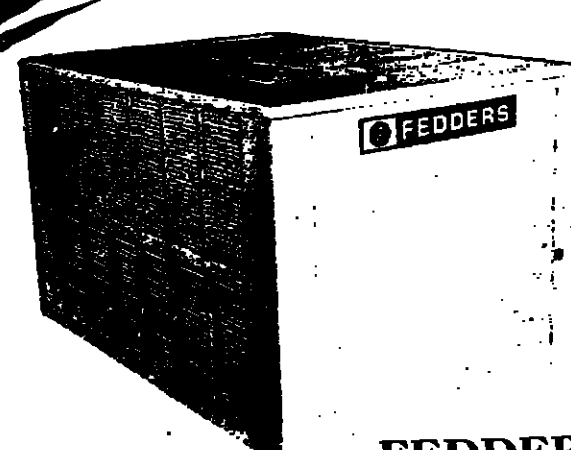
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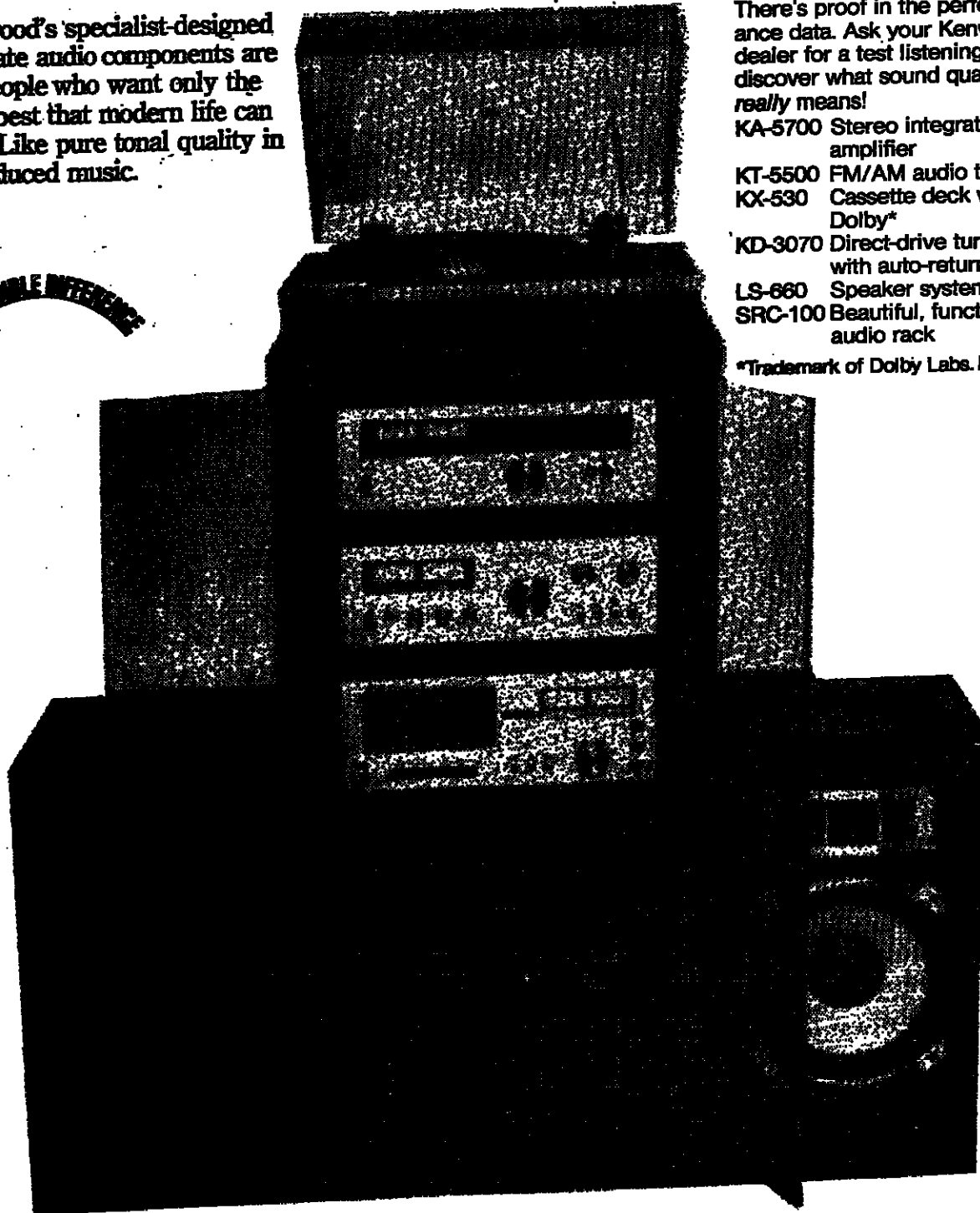
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NASA abandons rescue

Skylab debris to crash back to Earth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) says it is abandon-

ing the effort to try to save the abandoned Skylab space station or to maneuver it on a controlled dive back into the

atmosphere to keep debris away from land areas.

That means the 77.5-ton assembly, the largest man-made object in orbit, will enter Earth's atmosphere some time between mid-1979 and mid-1980, scattering an estimated 25 tons of debris along a 4,800-km belt 80 to 160 km wide.

NASA noted that 75 per cent of Skylab's flight path is over water, and said the chance of any debris causing injury or property damage is less than that from meteorites.

The agency said Skylab, last manned in 1974, "will be continually monitored while contingency plans for reentry are assessed."

NASA said a combination of factors made it clear that continued efforts to save Skylab were impractical, and noted the total estimated cost would have been around \$60 million.

Skylab, 36 meters long, was launched in 1973, at which time there were no plans to try to keep it from re-entering Earth's atmosphere.

But NASA decided early this year to try to have two space shuttle astronauts dock a remote-controlled rocket unit to Skylab either to push it into a higher, longer-lasting orbit or to send it on a controlled dive toward the sea.

Recent sunspot activity has increased the density of the thin upper fringes of atmosphere at Skylab's altitude, now

426 km. This increased the atmospheric drag on the structure, slowly reducing its altitude.

A series of maneuvers in the spring and early summer reduced that drag, but NASA said deterioration of the ship's systems, along with reduced electric power and control jet gas made it unlikely that stabilization could be maintained long enough.

Venus MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (UPI) — One of two unmanned Soviet spacehips reached the outer fringes of Venus Tuesday and released an experimental module that will drop to the surface of the planet, Moscow radio reported.

Venera 11 was launched Sept. 9 and was followed five days later by Venera-12, which has released its scientific package. The fate of Venera-11 was not explained.

The craft reached Venus two weeks after the arrival of two American ships.

Unlike the American craft, which sent four smaller probes crashing into the surface, each Soviet ship was programmed to separate into two parts.

One of the parts, carrying television cameras, was to make a soft-landing on the surface, and the other to fly past the planet, deepened into space.

The Soviet Union has successfully soft-landed scientific equipment on Venus in the past.

Alleged gunrunners

MANILA, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The Supreme Court has ordered a military tribunal to suspend the trial of 90 persons facing rebellion charges for allegedly attempting to smuggle arms into the Philippines from China in 1972.

Of the 90 charged, about a dozen had been freed, 20 are in military stockades and the rest undergoing trial in absentia since last month.

Government lawyers were also asked to respond to a petition by defense lawyer seeking dismissal of the rebellion charges on grounds evidence against them had been secured after the detainees were tortured in "safehouses."

Defense lawyers told the tribunal the 20 accused had suffered from mistreatment by

military authorities after their arrests.

Among those allegedly tortured were Saturnino Ocampo, former president of the National Press Club, Jose Luneta and Julius Fortuna. All are alleged members of the Central Committee of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

35 million in the dark

Electricity fails across France

PARIS, Dec. 19 (UPI) — A blackout apparently caused by a rush to turn up the heat in freezing weather left three-fourths of France and part of Switzerland without electricity and shivering Tuesday.

For some of the day an estimated 35 million people suffered without lights, heat, radios, subways, dental care, trains or elevators. The black-

out was unprecedented in Europe.

Current was restored to most of the stricken area by the end of the day. But electricity company officials appealed to people to abstain from their cherished electric radiators and use few appliances in coming days until equipment returns to normal or "another breakdown could occur."

It all began early Tuesday when the French rose to sub-zero temperatures and reached for the heat buttons.

Officials of the state-run Electricite de France said many persons probably also used supplementary electric heaters and radiators now popular in France.

Consumption soared so high that EDF technicians had to borrow current from West Germany and Belgium, but an overloaded cable linking eastern to western France snapped near the German border at Meurthe-et-Moselle.

At 8:27 a.m. most of western, southwestern, northern and central France — from Paris to Marseilles, from Normandy to Lyon — plunged into early morning darkness. Only eastern France was saved by the borrowed German power.

Firemen rushed to rescue around a thousand persons trapped between floors in elevators.

not.

Johannesburg shoppers take the money and run

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 19 (R) — Banknotes and coins worth \$18,400 tumbled at the feet of shoppers here — and it was every man for himself.

The bonanza was scattered as robbers grappled with their victim, a shop accountant on his way to the bank.

The cash bag broke and eager shoppers joined the five or six bandits and the accountant in a frantic scramble to gather up the money.

The accountant managed to pick up 2,330 rand (about \$2,680). The rest of the money, the bandits and the shoppers vanished.

Poster questions Peking line

PEKING, Dec. 19 (R) — A Chinese poster maker has taken issue with Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's emphasis on unity, stability and economic progress, saying these could not succeed without reforms in the state social and political systems.

But he did not appear to be attacking Teng. Rather he seemed to be seeking answers to major questions of policy.

"What kind of modernization does China hope to realize? The Soviet type, the American type, the Japanese type, the Yugoslav type? ... on these issues the masses know nothing," the writer complained.

The poster was one of the more eloquent and better argued writings that have appeared on Peking's "Democracy Wall" since a public political debate broke out in the capital a month ago.

Dated Monday, the 18-page poster said some people had expressed concern that the debate might impair unity and stability. But did the expression of personal views damage unity and stability, the writer asked — implying no, it did not.



PEKING: Chinese march in support of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Since the recent spate of wall posters questioning official leadership, scenes like this have almost disappeared from the streets.

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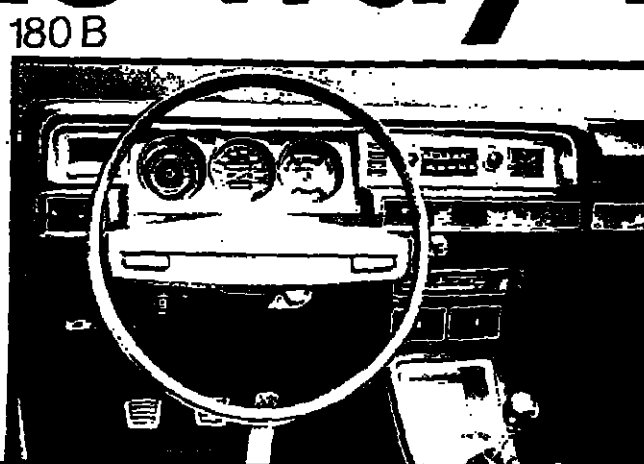
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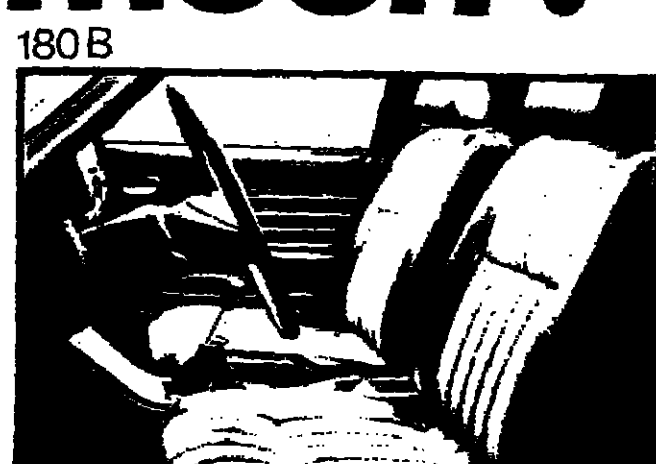


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DISTANT PEACE

Israel's elusive tactics since President Sadat embarked on his solo peace crusade in November last year, lend credence to the theory that Israel cannot afford peace with the Arabs.

In the period since the start of Mr. Sadat's initiative Israel has been offered, or wrested, innumerable concessions and guarantees from Egypt, the U.S., the Western world and even from the Soviet Union (in a joint U.S.-Soviet communique), but peace remains a myth. No sane person — certainly no sane Arab or Israeli for that matter — could have imagined a year ago that it was possible for any Arab leader to go this far in his overtures to the main enemy of the Arabs. But Mr. Sadat did, and there is hardly any indication that he will be rewarded.

Why is peace so elusive?

Perhaps the answer to the question lies in the contradictions within the Israeli society itself. This society is essentially a fragile mosaic of numerous societies with different backgrounds, history, culture and heritage — but retaining a religious link. Given time, this religious base could become a foundation for a cohesive society, but that is an arduous process that can only succeed, if ever, over the course of several generations. Israel realizes this fact and is now at the early stage of establishing a single language for the country. By no stretch of the imagination can diverse peoples from as far apart as the Soviet Union, Yemen, or Argentina form an instant and single society. The racial prejudice and the alienation of Oriental and East European Jews, raging inflation and high unemployment are all time bombs kept under control by the threat of a common enemy — the Arabs.

Israel appears to fear Middle East peace because it would remove the external "threat" and its internal conflicts would by necessity come to the surface. The periods leading up to the wars Israel has fought against the Arabs, were all marked by labor unrest, strikes, racial friction and high unemployment in Israel, and war appeared to be the "logical option" or the pressure valve to get the Israeli government out of its bind.

Israel needs to keep open its "war option," and its "peace" maneuvers consolidate that belief. For this reason any expectation that the Jewish state will make peace willingly borders on the naive. Unless Israel's benefactors — and the U.S. in particular — convince their protégé of the virtues of peace, through the all too-powerful weapon of economic and military aid, peace will remain a utopia.

Homeless people

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON — More than 800,000 South-east Asians have fled their homeland for an uncertain future in the past year and a half, making the region's movement of homeless people one of the greatest migrations in recent times.

Their wanderings in search of a safe place to live represent the lingering fallout of conflicts that have changed the face of Southeast Asia since World War II and come on top of already considerable human migration during years of warfare.

Countless numbers in the recently swollen tide have died before reaching a haven, which in itself may be no more than a disease-ridden refugee camp. What's more, the arrival of survivors in other countries of the region is becoming increasingly unwelcome as fragile social and economic systems become strained to the breaking point.

Spurred by the saga of the Vietnamese boat people, whose plight is symbolized by pictures in newspapers of pleading mothers and tearful children pushed back into a raging monsoon surf, representatives of more than 30 countries have gathered in Geneva to try to resettle the many thousands stranded in squalid camps.

Aside from the United States, France, Canada and Australia, few countries have made more than a token effort to take the thousands holed up in camps, primarily in Thailand and Malaysia.

Those who fled by sea have captured the greatest attention, but by all estimates they may be only a fraction of the total.

No one knows with certainty the numbers who have fled from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma, but the known number of Vietnamese boat people is about 85,000 — about one-tenth of the estimated total given by State Department and other experts.

The greatest unknown is the number who have perished at sea. Malaysian authorities put the number of 400 in the past several weeks in their coastal waters alone.

Far more numerous than the boat people are the ethnic Chinese who have fled from Vietnam north across the tension-ridden border into China. Experts who follow Chinese affairs put this number at about 170,000 as of late summer and believe others are certain to have slipped across since then. Some are even showing up among Chinese trying to sneak from the mainland to Hong Kong.

Cambodians who have fled the turmoil in their country are believed to number at least 180,000 — about 30,000 into Thailand and 150,000 into Vietnam.

Thailand also has received an estimated 125,000 people from Laos, mostly Meo Hill tribesmen who were trained to fight by the CIA and now face extinction under a concerted drive by the Pathet Lao government, apparently aided by a sizable Vietnamese force.

Added to these — most of whom are part of a political and social realignment flowing from the Indochina wars — is the bizarre tale of almost 200,000 Muslims who fled last May from Burma into Bangladesh and only just now are beginning to return to their villages. — (WP)

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Policy studies growth area

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Black-White wars across the southern tier of Africa have touched off a new scramble for that continent. American foundations and other policy institutions are beginning to make heavy commitments to determine U.S. policy options in the growing crisis of Southern Africa.

The U.S. superstar of diplomacy and academia, Henry Kissinger, is among the recruits signing up for what could become the biggest growth area in policy studies since the Vietnam boom of the early 1960s. Kissinger will co-chair a committee of experts who will look at what the United States should do now in Rhodesia, Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

The U.S.-Southern Africa connection is rapidly becoming a point of intersection for some of the strongest institutional and political currents swirling through American public debate today. The growing Russian and American involvements in that region are pulling conservatives and liberals alike into a debate that until now both sides had largely ignored.

The Aspen Institute is seeking a reported \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to set up the Kissinger policy panel which is not likely to take a critical view of the former secretary of state's own contribution to the current shape of events in Southern Africa at the same time, the fund's much bigger brother, the Rockefeller Foundation, is

considering a proposal for a \$1.5 million two-year study intended to question every assumption of U.S. involvement in the region.

The spectrum of new interest is broad enough to embrace the Pentagon, which is commissioning its own Africa study through Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, and the Carnegie endowment for peace fact-finding program, which is taking an in-depth look at U.S. elite and public attitudes toward South Africa.

"I think the foundations have a phobia of not being a step ahead of the headlines," said one professional policy analyst involved in a New Africa Foundation project.

"There is a feeling that this region is going to blow, and the foundations want at least to be in the position of saying they were giving advice before the policy-makers were ready to listen."

Some Carter administration strategists fear that Republicans are joining this kind of advance positioning to gain a springboard for attacking the Democratic record in the 1980 elections, especially if Rhodesia collapses into a racial bloodbath and Russian-backed guerrillas come to power there.

Kissinger, a potential candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York, has made repeated public references to his differences with Carter on Rhodesia, and both he and former President Ford have emphasized in speeches their view that liberals in the Se-

nate handed the Russians a global victory by cutting off aid to pro-Western guerrillas in Angola in 1976. The Ford-Kissinger message is that they did not lose Angola.

"African issues are no longer being monopolized by Africa specialists," who have traditionally been liberationists," said Chester Crocker, director of Georgetown University's African Studies program. "Globalists are also becoming involved as this conflict becomes very salient for American foreign policy. It is also very messy and potentially very bloody."

Crocker is spending a substantial directing a research program for the university's strategic studies center and is also due to run a Pentagon-financed study of Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa. Crocker said the sum involved was "very modest" and would be spent organizing meetings of specialists and commissioning study papers.

The growth of foundation and political interest in Southern Africa is being paralleled by movement in the counter-establishment as some activists who in the 1960s would have gone into anti-war protests are moving into the Africa policy debate today.

"Increasingly you are seeing the people who went to demonstrations during the Vietnam period, but who weren't necessarily organizing those demonstrations, move into Africa issues," said Chris Root, associate director of the liberal union — and Church-supported Washington Office on Africa. — (WP)

Future of U.S.-Taiwan treaty

By Brooks Jackson

WASHINGTON — Spokesmen in the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter are insisting that the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty will be in effect for a year after diplomatic relations are ended on Jan. 1.

At the same time, they say it is impossible for a defense treaty to exist without diplomatic relations.

This raises a question about whether the United States will be legally bound to defend Taiwan during 1979.

Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said Monday that Carter feels legally bound by the treaty through Jan. 1, 1980, but that there is disagreement among scholars of international law about the legal status of the treaty once the U.S. embassy in Taipei shuts down.

The question is probably academic.

Administration officials say Mainland China doesn't have the amphibious forces necessary to invade Taiwan, U.S. arms will continue to flow to Taiwan and the United States is on record as being opposed to any

warlike actions by Peking against Taiwan.

But the administration does appear to be contradicting itself in defending the way in which it went about dealing with Peking.

Spokesmen say the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty will remain in effect for a year after the United States withdraws diplomatic recognition from its old ally on New Year's Day.

They point to this as evidence President Carter isn't the sort who goes about tearing up treaties and summarily abandoning friends.

Carter himself stressed to reporters Friday night, after his address to the nation, that the treaty is being cancelled under one of its own provisions giving either party the right to end it on 12 months' notice.

He said he had to argue long and hard before the Peking government went along with exchanging ambassadors while a U.S.-Taiwan treaty is still in effect.

But Powell said Monday, "It is not possible under international law to have a defense treaty as such with a country

with which one does not have diplomatic relations."

Powell was striving to make the point that ending the treaty should not come as a shock to anyone, particularly not to those members of the Congress who complain they weren't adequately consulted about the China negotiations.

"An end to that treaty really never at issue from the time the Shanghai Communiqué was issued in 1972," Powell said. That communique, the result of Richard Nixon's breakthrough trip to China, took notice of Peking's claim to be the rightful government of all China, including Taiwan.

Nixon never promised to withdraw diplomatic recognition of Taiwan or to cancel the treaty, but Powell said to argue that Carter's action flows logically from Nixon's

Whether that is so or not, it does seem to flow logically from Powell's words that U.S.-Taiwan treaty will cast in legal limbo on New Year's Day, when the U.S. withdraws its embassy from Taipei.

Economic realities in Angola

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — Beset by a crippled economy and a continuing war, Angola is moving in new directions, hoping to end its isolation from the West and to reduce its dependence on the 20,000 Cubans in the country.

The recent shift, however, does not mean that Angola is forsaking its Marxist ideology, but it is a clear admission of economic realities. Massive assistance from the Eastern Bloc, mainly military, has done little to help Angola develop politically, socially or economically.

Luanda, once one of Africa's loveliest cities has fallen into a tatty and dirty state of disrepair, according to recent visitors. Long lines of women form before dawn to buy essential foods from nearly empty shops. Here and there hulks of cars are rusting in the streets where they were wrecked by inexperienced drivers.

Diamond production is down by 80 per cent, iron ore production is at a standstill, half the food is imported, more than 100 bridges destroyed during the civil war have never been repaired, and coffee — the mainstay of the country's agriculture — has dwindled into a negligible commodity, with 4,500 former Portuguese plantations still deserted.

Just as ominous as the economic crisis early this year was the security situation. Despite the Cuban presence, President Agostinho Neto's forces were fighting dissident guerrilla groups in the north and the south as Neto tried to hold together an increasingly restless country that is weary of war and deprivation.

In May, Neto narrowly escaped being overthrown in an abortive eight-hour coup that left hundreds, including seven top party officials, dead. That same month the

Carter administration said it was considering the resumption of arms shipments to the pro-Western guerrillas fighting Neto's ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Those events — combined with the West's lightning military reaction when Zaire was invaded earlier by Angola-based rebels — jarred Neto, laying the foundation for policy changes that had part of their origin in Washington.

The United States has never recognized the Neto government because of the Cuban presence, a presence that since 1975 has damaged relations between Washington and Havana. Neto is anxious to win U.S. recognition, U.S. financial support and increased international legitimacy for his government — if he can do it on his own terms.

Having apparently decided not to arm the anti-Neto guerrillas, President Carter dispatched Ambassador Donald McHenry on an unannounced visit to Angola last June to sell Neto on the advantage of closer ties to the West.

McHenry's diplomacy produced a surprising accord: Neto and his long-time enemy, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, agreed to end their hostilities and their support of guerrilla movements trying to topple each other's regime. Within two months, as an unbelieving Africa watched, the two leaders were embracing and exchanging state visits.

The accord produced immediate benefits for both sides. Mobutu, diplomatic sources said, cut off support to his brother-in-law, Holden Roberto, whose pro-Western National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) roamed through northern Angola. There have been no incidents along the Angola-Zaire border since June and most observers believe the FNLA has ceased to exist as

a viable movement. For his part, Neto promised that he would not tolerate further invasion of Zaire. Shaba province by rebels based in Angola. And both presidents agreed to resume negotiations of the Benguela railway from Zaire's copper coast to the Angolan port of Lobito — a pledge that has been delayed by the activities of another anti-Neto guerrilla group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by South African-backed Jos Savimbi.

Meanwhile, Neto reversed the downhill slide of relations with Portugal and, to the amazement of many observers, flew off to Guinea-Bissau in August for a cordial three-day meeting with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

That meeting produced another surprise: Neto invited an estimated 7,000 Angolan refugees in Portugal to return home. At last count about 2,000, many of whom had technical skills badly needed by the Neto government, had returned. In addition, a contingent of Portuguese technicians is expected in Luanda soon — a bitter blow to UNITA, which had hoped the lack of expertise in Angola and the resultant economic problems would help bring about Neto's downfall.

Neto is also trying to attract Western experts to revive the coffee plantations which were nationalized at independence in November, 1975.

The oil industry which was never nationalized, was returned to Western operators in March, 1976, after Cubans proved themselves unable to run it.

The shift from ideology to pragmatism probably would not have happened if Neto had not been keenly disappointed in the efficiency and expertise of his civilian Cuban advisers. — (LAT)

saudi press review

"Okaz" dealt at length with the dollar and said "it is the main currency in the world because of its sheer weight in international trade."

"The fall of the dollar following the OPEC decision to raise oil prices reflects the desire of the United States and other industrialized countries to offset the OPEC move."

"If the dollar continues to slide, the increase decided by OPEC will be eroded," the paper said.

Two reasons were given for the continued speculation on the dollar.

"... The large sums of Eurodollars which are not subject to American government control. This leaves the European states free to speculate on the dollar to offset the OPEC hike."

"... The staggering American

trade imbalance which is bound to continue having an adverse effect on the dollar if the United States proves incapable of reorganizing its economy. If this situation continues, the next OPEC conference may well decide to raise the price of oil once again to make up for the deliberately devised losses that followed this week's rise."

Hitting back at the industrialized states which criticized OPEC for raising oil prices, "Al-Medina" said "these states have shown a singular lack of responsibility by doing little to conserve energy or to control unhealthy currency speculation."

The paper took the industrialized states to task for "slowness of action and reckless disregard for the interests of the

developing states as shown by the pathetic fate of the North-South dialogue."

"OPEC has shown profound respect for the larger interests of the world. It froze prices for two years while the big states did nothing to control runaway inflation," the paper added.

"Al-Riyadh" called for a new strategy by the OPEC countries to counter the "intrigues" of the industrial states and "to make it known to all that OPEC has become the foremost economic power in the world."

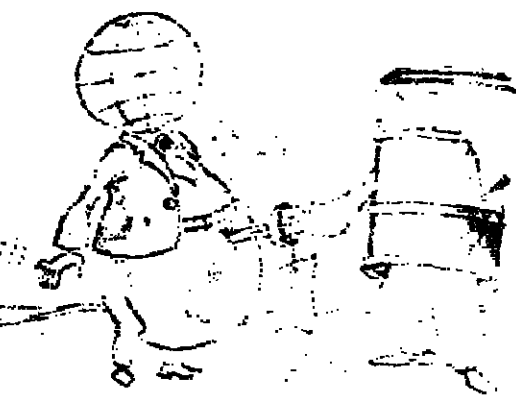
The paper expected the industrialized states to increase the price of their manufactured goods and industrial equipment manifold but "this should not prevent OPEC from raising the price of oil once again

to offset the anticipated losses. OPEC states should also launch a determined campaign of industrialization at any cost and control the outflow of their revenues by investing them locally in large scale industrial pursuits."

"Saudi Arabia has already started doing that," the paper said. "The objective is to absorb the excess revenue wisely rather than convert them into vulnerable dollars."

"One way to do that is to plough back these dollars into national development schemes," the paper said.

"The Arab states of OPEC have scored a great victory through prudence and moderation and this is the best thing that could have happened to the world economy," the paper added.



BOOKSHELF

Social Reform in the Era of King Abdul Aziz

The Social Reform in the Era of King Abdul Aziz (Al-Islah al-ijtima'i fi 'abd al-Malik 'Abdul 'Aziz) by Dr. Abdul Fattah Hassan Abu Ali published by Darat al-Malik 'Abdul 'Aziz, Riyadh 19 76

By J. Reisman
This excellent research appeared in a series of studies published by the King Abdul Aziz Research Center in Riyadh. The institute was founded in 1972. Its aim is the scientific study of the history of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian peninsula.

For the historian it will be useful to know that here Ottoman registers (sijilat) and early newspapers are carefully studied. Both sources are highly important for a deeper knowledge of the more recent history of Arab countries. In 1974, the publication of the quarterly "Al-Dara" started. Here not only articles in Arabic can be found, but English summaries and from time to time full articles in English.

In the quarterly and the series of studies, in which Dr. Abu Ali's book appears, the research center produces scholarly work of great significance.

Those who study the social development of Saudi Arabia will be aware of the importance of Dr. Abu Ali's subject. In comparison with many other books, some produced in the West and considered scholarly, the "Social Reform in the Era of King Abdul Aziz" is impressive, because the author bases his work not only on Arab sources and some 95 English titles, but also on rich material found in the official archives in London, Washington and Istanbul.

The book starts, with a detailed description of the social situation in the territory before the foundation of the Kingdom. This full account occupies a

hundred pages and it relates an interesting variety of social phenomena. These include the various aspects of the relationships between the three main social groups, townsmen, peasants and bedouins. Most interesting is the history of the rivalry between the fading Ottoman Empire and the growing power of the Wahhabi movement under the leadership of the Saud family. The former religious rivalry in the eastern area is discussed objectively and factually.

The second part of Dr. Abu Ali's book describes the stages of social evolution in economic and educational spheres. There is also a separate chapter on the development of housing schemes. The section starts with a discussion — based on the information given in the previous part — of the factors of unity and fragmentation in the society; the problems of both bedouins and the settled people. From this the Ikhwan movement can be seen as a social necessity invented by a genius to produce a modern state. The Ikhwan — Brethren — were founded by Abdul Aziz in 1912. The prime objective was to settle the bedouins. That was done in villages called "hidjr" (statistics of which, based on several sources, are found in the appendix). But the implicit goal of the Ikhwan movement was to spread the true faith to unify the community. This had always been shaken by tribal feuds. The Ikhwan were the strong arm of this objective.

In addition to giving detailed information on the Ikhwan, the author makes the following point which increases our understanding of the historical position.



Up to the time of the founding of the Ikhwan the Wahhabi reform movement had been a politico-religious one. Then it became a social and economic movement as well. The dissolution of the Ikhwan in the late 1920's and the final clash between King Abdul Aziz and some of the Ikhwan leaders is explained. A tribal society was reluctant to give up its old loyalties in a few years and follow the more far-sighted vision of the founder of a Kingdom.

The story of the first oil discoveries, the early concessions and the development of oil production is narrated with facts and figures. To unify the various currencies in use at the time was only one of the problems in the unification of the country. Before the coining of the first Saudi Rial in 1928,

there were different kinds of Ottoman money and the Maria Theresa-Thaler. In the Eastern Province the elongated Persian "Larin" and the Omani "Biza" were in use. The story of this development is of special interest, because it is not found in many other books as is the history of oil discovery.

The final section of the book is concerned with the effects of oil on the educational and housing development. That the broadening of modern education took place only after oil revenues started flowing in during 1930's does not imply that King Abdul Aziz had no interest in a modern education for his people before that time. As early as 1926 the Saudi Educational Administration was founded and the first government schools came into

existence. In 1953, the Administration was transformed into the Saudi Ministry of Education. The chapter on housing includes interesting information on customary forms of dwelling. A ground-plan of a traditional house in Najran is included. The first cement-house was built in Jeddah 1929.

The development of education and of housing can be considered as the direct effect of the oil income. The author deals briefly with the more indirect effects at the end of the chapter on oil. Here the origins of a new merchant class and of a working class in the Western concept are mentioned. These indirect effects on the society are the subject of many recent Western books. One would have hoped for a more detailed dissertation by the author, who has a deep understanding of the people and access to considerable material. Western authors are not often in possession of such rich material when dealing with this subject.

The second half of the book deals with the reform of education and housing. As a functioning law system is fundamental to the welfare and security of society, a short chapter on the improvements in the law system would have added to the book's value. The strict application of the Shari'a by King Abdul Aziz freed the people from the confused state of legal affairs before the foundation of the Kingdom. Dr. Abu Ali gives interesting information on the subject in the first part of his research.

However, these minor criticisms should not prevent congratulating the author for winning the First King Faisal Prize in a competition organized by the King Abdul Aziz Research Center, and for producing a very valuable book. Today, when too many things in Saudi Arabia are taken for granted

(like wealth and social security), ancient and modern are confused in the recent economic boom, Dr. Abu Ali's book is an important contribution.

The Generator Set that Generated Power during World Cup in Argentina. 78



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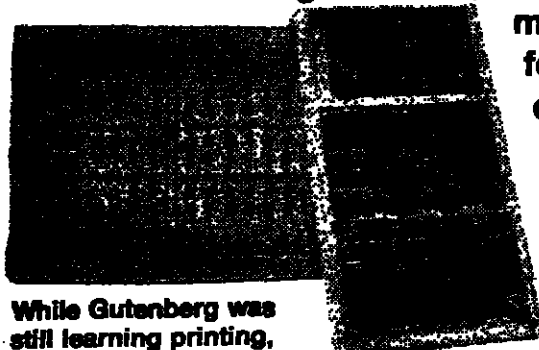
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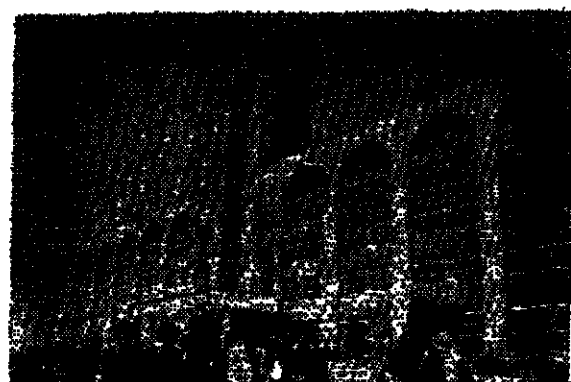
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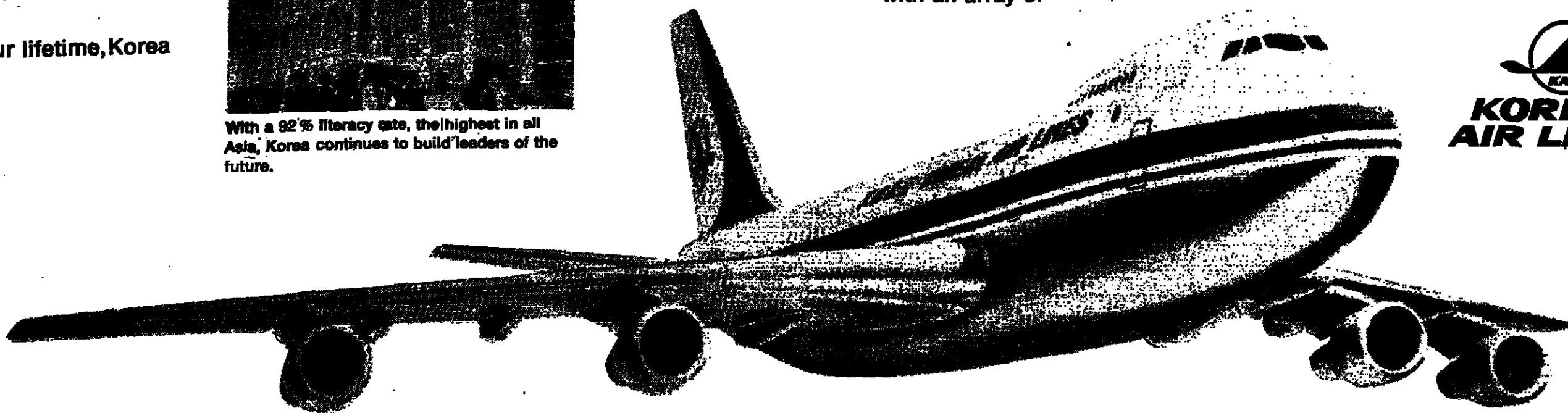
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America's big question: Will Kennedy run?

By Laurence Marks

WASHINGTON—Will he or won't he make his move?

According to his friends, Sen. Edward Kennedy doesn't himself know whether he will decide to challenge Jimmy Carter for the presidency in 1980. But there's no longer any doubt that, whatever his inner conflict, he is consciously positioning himself to make such a move if conditions look favorable.

He doesn't need to seek far for encouragement. He is the only Democrat in the history of opinion polls to run ahead of an incumbent president in popular support. He is also ahead of all Republican hopefuls.

Within the Democratic Party, he is backed by a broad coalition of organized labor, the churches, racial minorities, the women's movement, the elderly and consumer groups.

For the president, who has won respect but little emotional identification from the traditional Democratic constituencies, the senator has begun to look depressingly like an alternative Democratic administration.

At the party's recent mid-term conference in Memphis, Tennessee, the White House defeated a Kennedy-led assault against the president's anti-inflation blitz on public services.

But the image that lingers

is not that of the president's coolly-reasoned defense of his political priorities. It is of stamping, cheering delegates as Kennedy delivered a ringing denunciation of "drastic slashes in the federal budget at the expense of the elderly, the poor, the black, the sick, the cities and the unemployed."

When asked if he will run, Kennedy invariably replies that he expects the president to be renominated and expects to support him. Ah, but look at the evidence, say the Kennedy-watchers. See how he has been nailing down the loyalty of important segments of the party on the litmus-test issues.

Organized labor? Kennedy

identified himself with the Quixotic Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, designed to legislate full employment into the American economy. He attacked the administration's job-creation program as too small, and its tax relief for the rich as unjustifiable. He chairs the Senate's anti-trust subcommittee.

Black voters? He was Senate floor leader for the constitutional amendment giving Congressional voting rights to the predominantly black population of the District of Columbia.

Jewish voters? He joined the right-wing Democrats in opposing jet sales to Saudi Arabia. Greek voters (like the Jews, clustered in concentrations large enough to swing big city results and also generous contributors to party funds)? He opposed the president's decision to end the Turkish arms embargo.

The women's movement (beginning to carry weight in Democratic politics)? He has led the campaign to win extra time for the states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, currently the movement's major objective.

He possesses, too, the Kennedy flair for dramatizing his political aims and achievements. In September, he returned from a visit to Brezhnev with a Soviet promise to

grant exit visas to 18 families.

As chairman of the Senate's health subcommittee, he has conducted a successful campaign in city after city in favor of comprehensive national health insurance (which America, alone among major industrial nations, still lacks).

His staff moves in first, foraging for stories of local families deprived or financially ruined by the soaring cost of private medical treatment.

These witnesses are then presented at a public hearing that is heavily covered by local news media. An issue that would normally be buried in Congressional committee rooms thus receives maximum publicity across the country.

Kennedy's decision last summer to break publicly with the Carter administration over its step-by-step approach to health insurance was similarly calculated. If there is a single immediate threat to the American dream for middle-income families, it is the financial nightmare of a prolonged or critical illness. Kennedy has made that issue his own.

The more cynical Kennedy-watchers point to other portents. Earlier this year, two sympathetic articles about his wife Joan's successful struggle against alcoholism (with Kennedy's support) may have been an attempt to defuse a

politically volatile subject. Even Arthur Schlesinger's monumental new biography of Bobby Kennedy has been interpreted as a carefully-timed revival of the Kennedy myth.

Ted Kennedy's ability is rarely questioned. At 46, he has matured since the days when, as a freshman Senator, he often seemed to echo the opinions of his staff. He has patiently mastered a wide range of social, economic and foreign policy issues.

Senators in both parties respect his knowledge, his political skill. These qualities have enabled him to attract the most high-powered staff on Capitol Hill from the universities and the top New York law firms.

The old obstacles to his candidacy remain, but seem less inhibiting. The moral stain of Chappaquiddick (where he was found to have culpably delayed reporting the death of a girl companion in a nocturnal car crash) has faded. A recent poll showed that most Americans are now ready to consign that incident to history.

But it is still an electoral hazard. Even if his opponents did not revive it, the dynamics of popular journalism would be certain to do so. A prime-time "docudrama" on TV in the middle of the prim-

ary season would hardly be helpful.

There survives, too a latent hostility in American political life to the Kennedy cult. The Indochina war tarnished the image of the "best and the brightest" and dimmed the magic of the dynasty. The arrogance and the presumption of the old Kennedy circle, if not of the senator himself, has left scars.

Possibly the strongest deterrent to running would be the risk of another tragic catastrophe to the head of the Kennedy family, a risk he is reluctant to take while his mother Rose Kennedy is living.

Jimmy Carter's vulnerability in 1980 will depend on factors beyond Kennedy's control: notably, the success of his voluntary price-and-income policy, and the accidents of international crises. Carter candidly acknowledged the senator's political strength at his press conference last week. Pointing out that his duty as president was to arbitrate among all the claims on the budget, whereas the senator was arguing one side of the case, he added that Kennedy represented a family revered within the party.

"There's a special aura of appreciation to him that's personified because of the position of his family in our

nation and in our party. It makes him a spokesman not only in his own right but of a much broader and expanded constituency."

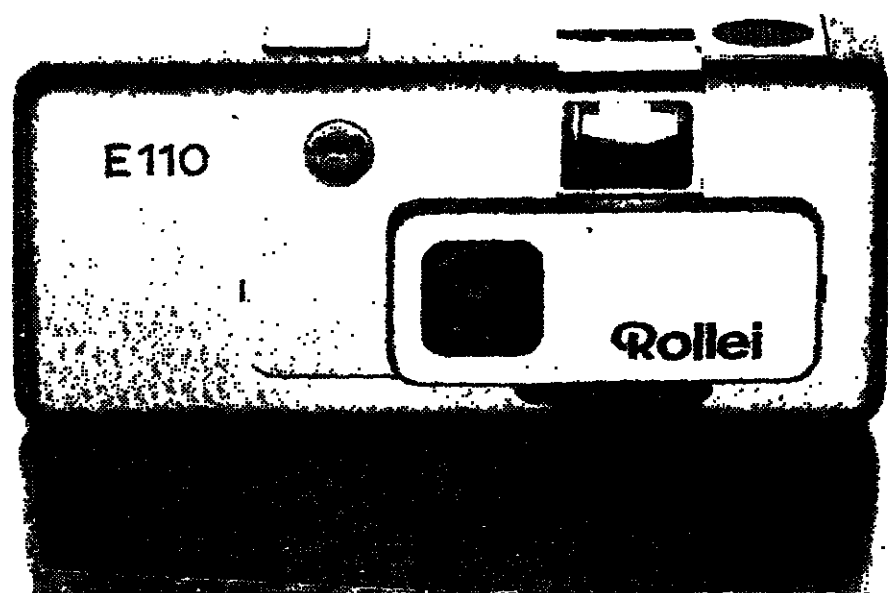
That Kennedy constitutes a threat primarily in the "new cities" which are struggling towards a renaissance. Ghettos are shrinking, city centers are reviving, extraordinary flowering of local initiative and experiment, backed by federal money, is chipping away at the stubborn problem of structural unemployment.

But the difference between the two men, who remain good terms personally, is also one of political style. Jimmy Carter is a new kind of president. He has attempted, more boldly than any other politician, to identify the practical limits of government and present the options honestly to the electorate. His few exercises in hyperbole have seemed out of character. He is anything but a dull man, but these are quiet virtues.

Kennedy is just the opposite type. He creates a reassuring impression of authority and certainty, and he generates excitement. In a political system that feeds on drama, a barnstormer must always be more alluring than a sober one. That is a considerable potential danger to Jimmy Carter's hope of a second term. (OFNS)

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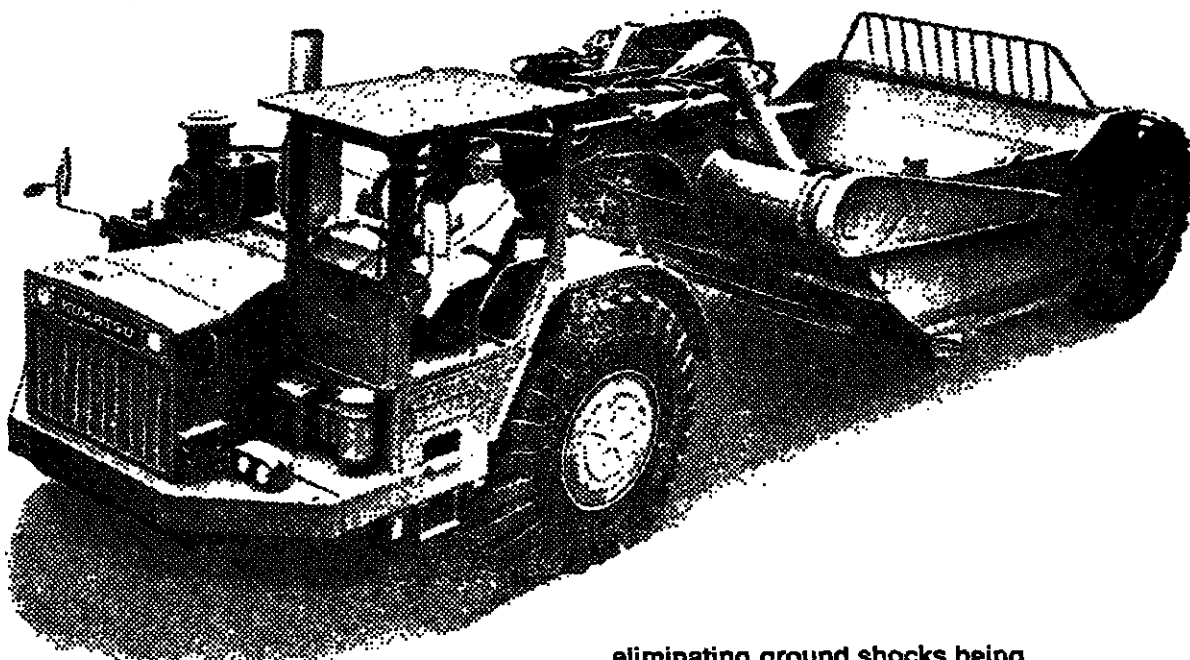
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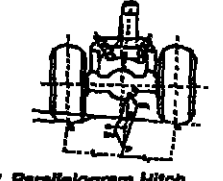
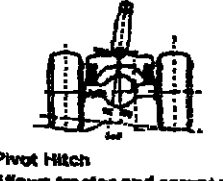
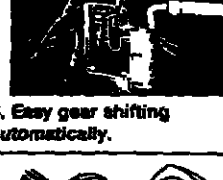
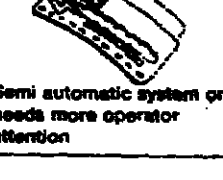
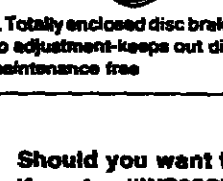
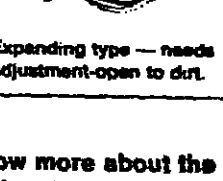
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Reverse trend in Italy

By Louis Fleming
ROME—Italians have emigrated by the tens of thousands to fill jobs no one else wanted in New York, Frankfurt and Zurich. Now Italy is being flooded by foreigners seeking the work Italians will take no longer.

More than 10,000 Tunisians have settled in Mazara Del Vallo, manning the fishing boats and canneries of Sicily, and working as day laborers in nearby fields.

Yugoslavs, Poles and Turks work the blast furnaces of Emilia-Romagna.

An estimated 60,000 young women from the Philippines, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Cape Verde Islands, Mauritius and even Latin America are the new generation of live-in servants for affluent Italian families.

Hundreds of men from Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Egypt ply the sidewalks of Rome hawking carpets, souvenirs and anything they can sell.

There are at least 400,000 of these foreigners, and some estimates run as high as 600,000. But there can be no accurate count, for most of them have no work permit.

And they are pouring into Italy at a moment when 1.6 million Italians are jobless.

Furthermore, they have come at a moment of historical change in the migration of Italians themselves. For the sixth consecutive year, more Italians have come back to Italy this year than have gone abroad.

After a century of emigration to the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and, in the postwar years, to the factories of central Europe, there is a net immigration.

"The policy of solving internal Italian economic problems through emigration has

ended," declared Monsignor Silvano Riboldi, an authority on the migration of Italians.

The Italian economic crisis remains, however, complicated by the coincidence of high unemployment and a new wave of illegal immigrants as well as the reversal of the traditional emigration of Italians. Tensions also have been increased.

"My sister, who is working in Germany, asked me how it is she cannot get a job at home in Italy when there are half a million illegal workers here," one Italian said.

Labor unions have demanded action. Political leaders have expressed concern. No action program has yet been developed, however, "no one really would favor forcing these illegal workers to leave," a government official said.

The only deportations on record have followed conviction of illegal workers for serious crimes. Otherwise, the policy is to look the other way.

The problem of illegal workers is so pervasive in all of Western Europe that a Common Market committee is developing common policies to try to control the situation.

In Italy there is a desire among many to treat the new immigrants as the Italians wanted their emigrants treated, but behind the statistics on the illegal immigrants are numerous tragedies and stories of shocking exploitation. And the flood continues.

They continue to come because jobs continue to be open to them, a measure in itself of the new mentality of Italians.

Of Italy's 1.6 million unemployed, more than 70 per cent are under 30, most of them looking for their first job. But not any job.

"Parents now are determined to get their children a clean job," a government official said. "Even the unions have come

to accept foreigners in some jobs that simply cannot be filled with Italians."

The peasant families that moved to the cities in the postwar industrial boom want white-collar jobs for their children.

"Women's liberation also has been a factor," an official said. "Italian women who want to get out of the house need housekeepers to look after their children."

The situation has been further complicated by an increasing flow of students to Italy from Africa and Asia. Some come on official scholarships, and hundreds of others come on tourist visas and usually manage, once in Italy, to pry student visas from the government. Both categories find the life more expensive than they expected and join the ranks of the illegal workers in large numbers, according to a government official.

The influx of students continues largely because housing and tuition are cheaper than in most Western university centers, and the education, if not always first class, is usually better than they could get at home.

More than a million Italians remain at work in West Germany and Switzerland, but an increasing number are moving back. The only dramatic increase in immigration has been to oil-financed jobs in Iran, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

"The Italians are not returning because there are jobs here but because there are no jobs abroad," one official said.

"They are also returning because they want to invest what they have saved in Italy, in a small shop in some way to become independent. And they are returning because there is a new mentality, they are saying 'I want a job in Italy.'"

Gold of El Dorado goes to London

Some of the finest treasures seen in London since Tutankhamun are on show at the Royal Academy until March 18.

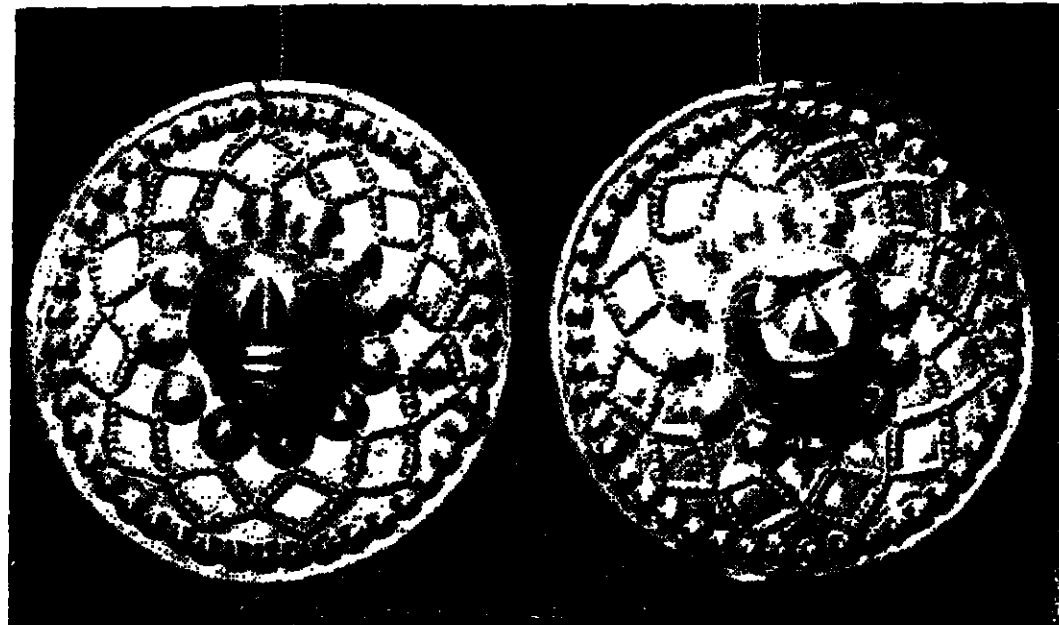
"The Gold of El Dorado" brings together about 500 gold pieces from museums in Colombia, the British Museum, Europe and the United States. But the exhibition, costing an estimated 600,000 pounds to mount, is more than just a display of treasures.

"The Gold of El Dorado" also tells the story of the Colombian Indians in the 16th century, and their confrontation with the Spanish Conquistadores. The Spaniards' lengthy search for gold finally brought them to the shores of the sacred lagoon of Guatavita, high in the mountains of the Andes—and the origin of El Dorado. Since then there have been many attempts to drain the lake—most of them unsuccessful. Gold and precious stones of incalculable value are still said to be buried there but Guatavita today is under the legal protection of the Colombian government.

The exhibition is divided into sections, each contributing to the story. Gold was in everyday use at this time and there are showcases devoted to its domestic use—as in plates, combs and even needles and fish hooks. Another area shows the life-size reconstruction of an Indian hut with its pottery and cooking utensils. And there is also a section on the use of gold in death rituals, with the fullsize reconstruction of a burial chamber and its contents.



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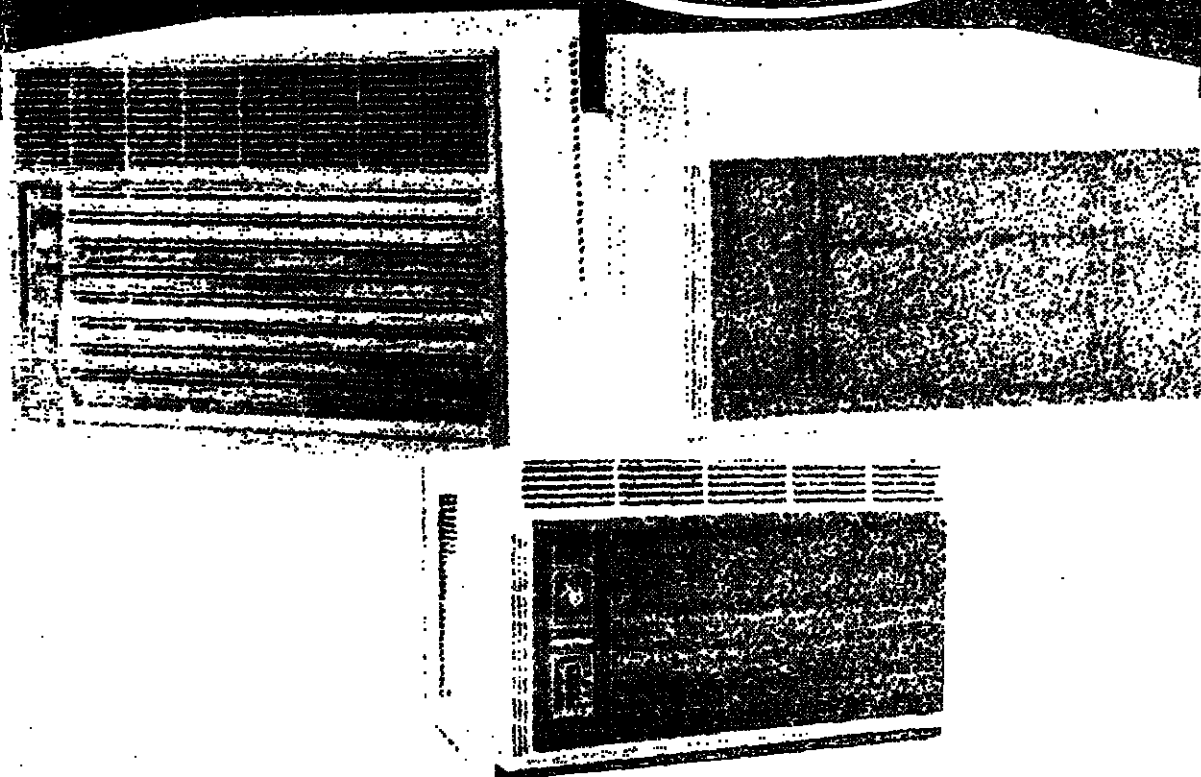
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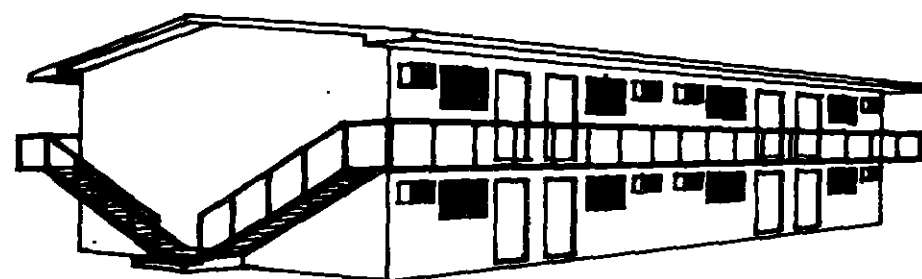
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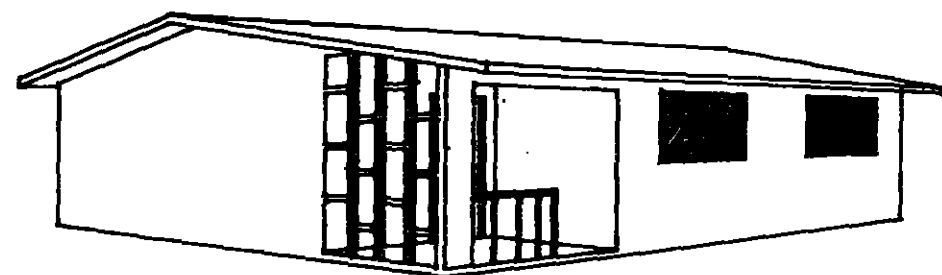


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China takes 7 golds; India top in athletics

BANGKOK, Dec. 19 (AP) — China swept up five table tennis gold medals and two in badminton but lost the women's basketball title game to South Korea, 77-68, and it was India's day in track and field in the Eighth Asian Games Tuesday.

Except for a clash between North Korea and South Korea Wednesday for the soccer gold medal, Tuesday's action ended competition for a total of 199 golds in Asia's version of the Olympic Games with Japan firmly in first place, but China making a powerful showing.

But although China had finalists in all five badminton title matches Tuesday night, it was long-time badminton power Indonesia that came through in three for gold medals, and added one gold in tennis.

In other major action, Pakistan edged India 1-0 for Asia's hockey supremacy, but the less experienced but stubborn Indian team gave it a hard fight. Japan Tuesday won golds in the marathon cycling, the decathlon and the women's 4x400-meter running relay, giving it a final overall total of 70 golds, 60 silvers and 47 bronzes, short of its 1974 total of 75-49-31.

But China was Tuesday's major winner, gaining 10 of the day's 24 gold medals, including the men's basketball title with a 91-71 victory over South Korea, the epee team fencing championship and the women's 110-meter hurdles.

That boosted its overall total to 51 golds, 53 silvers and 47 bronzes, up sharply from its

33-45-28 at Tehran in 1974, when it finished third behind Iran, Iran's political turmoil prevented it from sending a team this time.

China also upset Japan's men's volleyball team 12-15, 15-11, 15-7, 15-9 Tuesday night, giving South Korea the volleyball gold after its 15-10, 15-7, 15-3 victory over Iraq.

That plus the women's basketball gold clinched third place for South Korea with 17-20 31, ahead of political rival North Korea's 14-13-15.

In track and field, India's Chand Hari won his second gold medal with a victory in the 5,000-meter run, Ramaswamy Gnanasekaran won the 200 and Chouh Wgahadur Singh won the men's shot put. India ended up with 18 medals in the athletics competition, its best total since 1951.

Singh's winning loss of 17.61 meters was below the Asian record of 18.66 he set in 1976, but beat the 17.44 of China's Chao Pao-chin and the 17.40 of Mohammad Al-Zinkawi, who gave Kuwait its first medal of the games.

Hari's 14-22-0 victory in the 5,000, following his first in the 10,000, climaxed India's domination of the distance races. India won the men's and women's 800, 5,000, 10,000 and the 20-kilometer walk, although Japan won the marathon.

But the Chinese came out best in the track and field with 12 golds, nine silvers and 14 bronzes to Japan's 10-15-8. China's last gold came when Tadea-hua won the women's 110-meter hurdles in 13.95.



MEDALLIST: Iraq's Abbas Lutfi, center, raising his hands in salute after receiving his gold medal for victory in 400 meters Sunday.

In hockey classic

Pakistan defeats stubborn India 1-0

BANGKOK, Dec. 19 (AP) — Pakistan's well-oiled hockey-side collided with a less experienced but stubborn Indian team Tuesday and captured the Eighth Asian Games hockey crown with a 1-0 victory.

The confrontation between the two world hockey powers — one which has become a sports classic — saw brilliant ball control and superb defensive work by both sides but many missed scoring opportunities.

Munawar Zaman, the man who scored the winning goal for Pakistan in the last Asian Games, struck early in the game on a penalty corner. Pakistan had been expected to win by at least two goals but the Indian side, especially in the second half, held firm.

Despite the low score, both teams played a wide open game, snaking across the field and driving in from the wings

toward the goals.

About 4,000 fans, many from Bangkok's large subcontinent community — kept up a rhythmic clang of tambourines, shouting "Pakistan Zindabad" and "Jai Hind" — "Up with Pakistan" and "Up with India" — and less polite cheers.

Helmeted riot police stood 10 meters apart in front of the segregated cheering stands, but the contest proved cleaner both on and off the field than many past battles between the two nations.

The Pakistan team, playing with eight veterans of international tournaments, opened a well-controlled, methodical game, with the Indians unsettling the Pakistanis in the waning minutes of the first half.

Medal standings

	G	S	B
Japan	70	59	49
China	51	54	45
South Korea	17	20	31
North Korea	14	13	15
Thailand	11	12	19
India	11	11	16
Indonesia	8	7	18
Pakistan	4	4	9
Philippines	4	4	6
Iraq	2	1	4
Singapore	2	1	3
Malaysia	2	1	3
Mongolia	1	3	5
Lebanon	1	1	0
Syria	1	0	0
Burma	0	3	3
Hong Kong	0	2	3
Sri Lanka	0	0	2
Kuwait	0	0	1

Organizers deny Moscow boycott

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 19 (AP) — The head of the technical committee of the Eighth Asian Games Tuesday denied a news report that the Asian Games Federation (AGF) had voted to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics if their athletic teams are barred from the event by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF).

Dr. Nat Intrapan of Thailand said there had been no such vote during the AGF's meeting Monday.

The IAAF is not sanctioning the track and field event at the Games after the AGF excluded Israel one of its members, from the games for security reasons.

Sources in the AGF said that four members of the Asian Amateur Athletics Federation (AAAF) would go to London Jan. 19 to talk with IAAF officials about the penalties the group plans to impose on the Asian Athletics who competed in Bangkok.

Iraq, China meet for soccer third

BANGKOK, Dec. 19 (R) — Iraq beat India, 3-0, in the Asian Games soccer tournament here Tuesday to meet China, 7-1 victor over Malaysia Tuesday, for the bronze medal Wednesday.

The victory gave Iraq four points in three matches and second position in the final Group B standings. North Korea leads the group with four points in two matches and drew with Kuwait, 1-1.

North Korea needed only a draw to win through to the final against South Korea Wednesday. South Korea stayed unbeaten Tuesday with a 3-1 win over Thailand.

Kingdom gains useful lessons if not medals, at 1st big meet

By Miguel C. Suarez

BANGKOK, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Eighth Asian Games here marks the first time that Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil states have fielded near-to-complete delegations, and although only Iraq has recorded success, the Games have provided "good practice" in the fierce and expensive drive to create sporting excellence almost from scratch.

One expert, Keith Poulin, who heads the California-based Whittaker Corporation's sports program in Saudi Arabia, says "much" has already been accomplished although much more remains to be done, particularly organizing a Kingdom-wide junior sports program.

"In that regard, I must admit we failed... but I feel we've done an awful lot," Poulin said.

He is optimistic a nationwide junior program by Whittaker, which brought in nearly 100 coaches and trainers at the height of its activity, will be approved in the next few months.

When Whittaker, which specializes in running hospitals and physical education programs, started its sports effort in Saudi Arabia in late 1975 under a valuable contract for three years, "there was not a single sports federation to speak of and facilities were non-existent," Poulin said.

Today, there are nine different sports federations and three more are in the process of being organized, most of them headed by princes, who also own soccer clubs.

In the next few months, three integrated sports complexes in Riyadh, Jeddah and Al-Khobar will be inaugurated, and Poulin describes each one as "really superb — the most modern, complete and most beautiful anywhere in the world."

Just before the Games got under way here two weeks ago, Prince Fahd ibn Sultan, the Saudi delegation chief, told a press conference his government had allocated \$500 million, most of it to finance the complexes, for 1978 alone.

The contract with Whittaker called for drawing up a national program for basketball, athletics and swimming and diving, which Poulin said has already begun to bear fruit. Saudi Arabia finished second to Iraq in athletics at the 1977 Gulf Championships, and second to Egypt at the 1978 Arab Basketball Championships. National swimming records are falling at a fast rate.

But like Bahrain and Kuwait, the two other big spend-

ers in sports, Saudi Arabia has not shown in Bangkok. Poulin says he is not disappointed and neither are Saudis.

Practically all 12 Saudi swimmers placed last in finals, but each one broke own national mark. The same happened in track and field, he said, adding "and the really fantastic."

Although the Saudis did not qualify for the basketball finals, coach Jim McNeil said his performance has been encouraging. In two years, the Saudis should be competitive in Asian basketball, he added.

In its last game in the knockout bracket Tuesday, Saudi Arabia lost to Iraq, 89-64.

Saudis brawl with Thais at end of cycle marathon

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 19 (AP) — A free-for-all broke out between Saudi and Thai cycling teams at the end of the marathon road race Tuesday in the worst incident between participants at the Asian Games.

There have been several walkouts and protests during the games but none had led to physical assaults.

Reporters said both Thai and Saudi riders and officials suffered injuries in a bloody 10-minute first fight at the finish line — 65 kilometers northeast of Bangkok — over a brawl earlier in the race.

The reporters said a group of Saudis hit Phairote Rungtonkit, a Thai coach, after he stopped a Saudi coach from

giving refreshments to riders on the 180-kilometer course. Cyclists are allowed stop for refreshments only designated food and drink stations.

A witness said Phairote who suffered cuts above the eye-brows, rounded up fellow teammates and awaited Saudis at the finish line. The fight was broken up later police.

Japanese cyclist Yoshitaka Nihei won the race in four hours 49 minutes 27.96 seconds over Iraq's Salim Watan who finished in 4:49:28.21, while China's Chiang Ming came in third in 4:49:28.21.

It was Japan's fourth gold medal in cycling.

7 foot 2

Gentle giant gives China basket gold

BANGKOK, Dec. 19 (AP)

— At 7 feet 2 inches when China's Mu Tien-chu trots into the gymnasium the crowd gasps.

But when the basketball game is being played in earnest and the tallest athlete at the Eighth Asian Games clumsily misses his first basket, the crowd giggles.

The gentle giant, whose name means "iron pillar," blushes, and clenches his fists in embarrassment. But Mu, always the center of attention,

is a good sport.

A shy man with little to say, Mu says he's not married and when asked his job simply says "basketball." Officially he's a soldier in the Chinese army, his rank is private, and he has played basketball for nine years. At 29 years old he's one of the oldest members of China's basketball team.

A referee who has watched Mu play at the recent world championships in Manila and

here at the Asian Games says Mu has become more aggressive.

"At Manila he would apologize when he fouled another player and was really pushed around. Now he's using his elbows more and pushes back," the referee said.

"In China, the opponent teams always apologize when they foul another player and if knocked down, help them up from the floor," explained a sports writer for Hsinhua, China's official news agency.

But Mu did show some feeling Tuesday night in China's 94-71 victory over South Korea in the gold medal game, in which he scored 24 points, grabbed many rebounds and helped keep the South Koreans away from the basket. One opponent trying to block a shot hit Mu in the eye, and then cowered.

Employees at the Chavalit Hotel, where the Chinese team is staying, say a special king size bed is needed and Mu consumes "double the amount of food" of other team players, who are mostly a full foot shorter.

Waiters in the hotel's restaurant say Mu has rejected the hot, spicy Thai food, favoring a breakfast of four glasses of fresh milk — he sent back condensed milk — a bowl of boiled eggs, bread and rice.

For lunch — the Giant's main meal — Mu puts down at least four to five heaped bowls of fried vegetables, chicken, pork, beef and rice, washing it down with orange juice. Dinner is straight health food — bananas, oranges, pineapple, fried vegetables and a bowl of soup.

When Mu first arrived at the hotel he pushed two double beds together — in China he sleeps on three army beds — but the hotel manager located a special king-size bed.

Room service also has been notified to bring two or three quart-size bottles of spring water, Mu's nightly refreshment before retiring.

Although Mu is the tallest player in the basketball in the competition, easily grabbing the ball on the rebounds and handily dunking it with feet planted squarely on the floor, his clumsiness — he seldom dribbles the ball — makes him less effective against the taller European and Americans teams.

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With money no object, the real prize is being No. 1



WHICH ONE? Jimmy Connors (left) and Bjorn Borg, demolishing each other in turns.

By Martin Lader
NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Money, it would seem, has become incidental. The only real goal that is left for today's overpaid, temperamental tennis stars appears to be position.

There is no longer an undisputed best, with so many different tournaments on varying surfaces. And as the available money increases, more and more youngsters, like American teenagers Tracy Austin, Pam Shriver and John McEnroe, will be challenging for the throne.

The indifference to money is shown by the refusal of some players to compete in valuable tournaments. Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas and Vitas Gerulaitis may all spurn the five-day Masters Tournament in

New York in January despite a winner's purse of \$100,000. The real prize, aside from the prestige titles of Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, is to be recognized as the best.

Early in 1978 it appeared that Borg had emerged as the undisputed men's champion after winning the Italian and French Opens and hobbling Connors in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, to capture Wimbledon for the third consecutive year.

With the first two legs of the grand slam safely tucked away, Borg was to go to Australia in December in an attempt to become only the third man ever to complete the slam. But a sore thumb, along with a determined Connors, saved him the bother.

Just as Borg had devastated

Connors on a cold, windy day in at the All-England Club, he was just as thoroughly thrashed by Connors in the U.S. Open final, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0, although he was troubled by the infected thumb.

The power struggle at the top is even more fierce among the women. After reigning virtually alone for four years, an exhausted and unnerved Evert took a four-month holiday. If Evert bothered to pick up a newspaper while she was on vacation, she would have read that Martina Navratilova was setting a record in her absence by winning seven consecutive Virginia Slims tournaments, a

streak of 37 matches.

Soon after Evert returned to battle, there was a double showdown in England, and Navratilova won them both just two weeks apart. The most important occurred at Wimbledon, the one title Navratilova had dreamed of winning when she was growing up in Czechoslovakia.

In a remarkable comeback, the emotional Czech expatriate with devastating power achieved her lifelong ambition winning the final 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, to make her claim as the world's top woman.



FIERCE STRUGGLE: Chris Evert returned from a four-month absence to test her nerves and ended (inset) Martina Navratilova's spree.

Ball fined \$6,000

Revie banned from English soccer till 1987

LONDON, Dec. 19 (R) — Former England manager Don Revie has been banned from English soccer until 1987, the English Football Association (F.A.) announced Tuesday.

The ban is the outcome of a five-hour hearing in London Monday at which Revie answered F.A. charges of bringing the game into disrepute.

Revie quit as England manager in 1977, with two years of his contract with the F.A. still to run, to take up a four-year deal, reported worth \$680,000, as soccer boss in the United Arab Emirates.

The F.A. also announced that a fine of 3,000 pounds (\$6,000) had been imposed on former England captain Alan Ball, who alleged in a book

he wrote that Revie, when manager of First Division club Leeds United, had paid him 300 pounds to leave Blackpool and join Leeds. He pleaded guilty to receiving illegal payment.

Ball was also charged with bringing the game into disrepute.

There is no appeal.

Revie had been under a ban since 1977, pending his appearance to answer the disrepute charge, because of F.A. dissatisfaction with the manner in which he threw up the England managership. He

announces his decision through a newspaper rather than through the F.A.

Results
F.A. Cup (second round replays)
Southend 1 Watford 0
Worcester 1 Newport 2 (after extra time)

Hogg blasts England

India has glimpse of Test victory

BANGALORE, India, Dec. 19 (R) — Karsan Ghavri, bowling both pace and spin, took five West Indies wickets for 51 runs Tuesday to give India a glimpse of victory in the second cricket Test here.

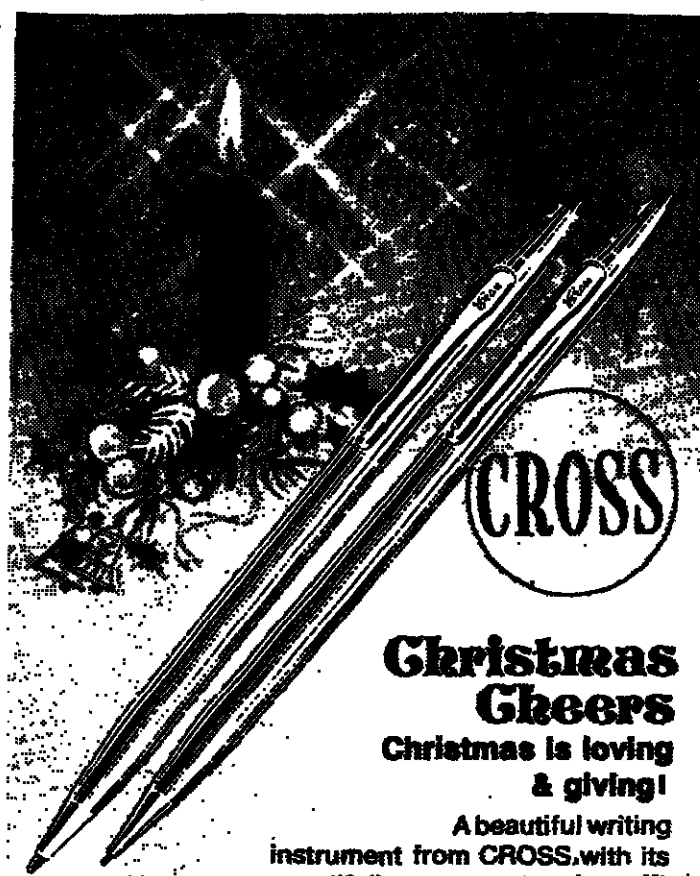
At the close of the fourth day's play the West Indies were 200 for eight in its second innings and led by 266

runs. Earlier Tuesday, India's first innings ended on 371 in reply to the West Indies' 437.

If the West Indies hold out for a draw, they will have Trinidad's Larry Gomes to think who scored 82 before Ghavri had him caught. He stayed for 266 minutes as five batsmen, uneasy because of a rough patch on the wicket, were skittled out.

in Perth Tuesday, rain washed out the last 85 minutes of play in the Second Test leaving Australia to score another 317 runs to beat England on Wednesday's last day.

Earlier, fast bowler Rodney Hogg blasted England's second innings apart all out for 208 at tea. He took five wickets for seven from 17 overs. Australia was 11 for one.



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World Court not qualified to adjudicate Aegean case

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19 (R) — The International Court Tuesday ruled it was not competent to adjudicate in the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean Sea's continental shelf, which is potentially rich in oil and minerals.

The court said Greek reservations about a 50-year-old international treaty on the peaceful settlement of disputes made it incompetent to handle the case.

The U.N. body's decision, by 12 votes to two, lends added importance to political negotiations between the two countries on the problem of the shelf.

The next session of bilateral

talks, at senior foreign minister official level is scheduled to begin in Vienna on Jan. 9. The negotiations so far have been largely fruitless.

Greece asked the International Chamber (World Court) in August 1976 to delimit the shelf, the ownership of which is complicated by the presence of Greek islands off Turkey's west coast, following the sending by Turkey of a research vessel to take seismic soundings in the area.

Court President Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga of Uruguay said in a 100-minute judgement delivered in public that the Chamber was not competent to deal with the case because Greece had laid

down a vital condition for its acceptance of the 1928 treaty.

Greece maintained the court had jurisdiction in the affair since both Greece and Turkey had acceded to the so-called General Act of Geneva on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Turkey boycotted the court hearings — seats reserved for its counsel were unoccupied again Tuesday — because it said the Chamber had no right to adjudicate.

Court rulings are binding only on states which have previously agreed to abide by its decisions.

The 1928 treaty stipulated that signatory states bound themselves to accept the rulings of the Permanent Court of International Justice, predecessor of the present World Court.

Judge Jimenez de Arechaga said Greece had stressed on its accession that the act did not apply to disputes concerning Greece's territorial status. The Aegean case fell into this category so was not covered by the Geneva treaty, he added.

The court said that "a dispute regarding delimitation of a continental shelf tends by its very nature to be one relating to territorial status."

The two judges who voted against the decision were Federico de Castro of Spain and Michel Stassinopoulos of Greece.

Greece, represented by eight lawyers, claimed that Turkey had also conferred jurisdiction on the court through a press communiqué issued in Brussels in May 1975 following a meeting between the then Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, and his Greek counterpart, Constantine Karamanlis.

In this communiqué, the two leaders stated that the problem of the continental shelf would be referred to the International Court.

Abu Dhabi to invest \$1.2 billion in gas firm

ABU DHABI, Dec. 19 (R) — The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority is to provide a \$1.2 billion loan to Abu Dhabi Gas Industries Company (GASCO) to finance the construction of an offshore gas liquefaction complex at al-Ruwais area, one of the world's biggest, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported.

The agency said the loan would be provided in two instalments: \$800 million in 1979 and \$400 million in 1980.

The loan is guaranteed by GASCO's co-owners which include the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), Compagnie Francaise des Petroles and Shell Gas, said.

U.S. stockpile program may double oil prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (R) — The U.S. plan to store a billion barrels of oil for emergency could boost costs to \$30 a barrel — nearly double last year's estimate — a congressional critic said.

Energy Department officials did not dispute the claim of John Dingell at a hearing of his house of representatives' energy sub-committee.

The current price of oil is \$12.70 a barrel which after the price increase will go up to \$14.54 by the end of next year.

The original storage plan which was to offset the effects of any future oil embargo was

intentionally ambitious, according to Assistant Energy Secretary George M. Isaac. Increased costs and construction delays have resulted in a storage capacity of only a quarter of what was scheduled for Dec. 68 million barrels are now stored underground.

Dingell, a Michigan Democrat, said the already inflated project costs of \$25 billion would be closer to \$30 billion by the end of next year.

The director of the Oil Reserve Program, Joseph Deluca, denied allegations that the program was being contracted out for completion by private industry to shift the blame.

"There is no rip-off," he said, "there is no shuffling of our responsibilities."

He said Congress could stop the program if it wished at 248 million barrels by early 1980.

Mexico to boost prices of oil by 20 per cent

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19 (R) — Mexico will increase the price of its oil exports by about 20 per cent from the start of the New Year, Jorge Diaz, head of the state petroleum company Pemex, was reported as saying.

The afternoon newspapers "Ultimas Noticias" and "Opciones" quoted Diaz as saying that from January the basic price of Mexico's oil exports

would be raised from \$3.10 per barrel to \$3.70 per barrel.

This follows the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise oil prices by a total of 14.5 per cent in four instalments next year.

Pemex spokesman could neither confirm nor deny the newspaper reports.

U.S. officials reject \$5b pipe for Algerian gas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP) — U.S. energy officials have rejected a proposed five-billion-dollar pipeline that would have been used to import Algerian natural gas into the eastern United States via Canada. They said they found the gas unnecessary.

Tenneco Atlantic Pipeline Co. (Tapco), a subsidiary of Tenneco, Inc., planned to import one billion cubic feet of gas per day over a 20-year

period by bringing liquefied gas aboard tankers from Sonatash, a government-owned Algerian company.

The gas would have been off-loaded and reconverted in New Brunswick, then shipped via pipeline to a Tapco plant in Calais, Maine.

From there, it was to be sent through a 508-mile pipeline to a Tenneco subsidiary in Tennessee for distribution in a 22-state area.

SAMA exchange rates

JEDDAH, Dec. 19 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency announced Tuesday the following foreign exchange rates based on the average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

It said that 0.25 per cent is charged by the banks on sums less than \$100,000 and 0.3/16 per cent on sums in excess of \$100,000.

Currency	Price
U.S. dollar	3.35
Pound sterling	6.75
Deutschmark	1.82
Swiss franc	2.4
French franc	0.80
Japanese yen (100)	1.74
Canadian dollar	2.82
Belgian franc (10)	1.15
Dutch guilder	1.68
Italian lira (100)	0.40

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Tuesday	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.36
Pound Sterling	6.82	6.82
Deutsche Mark (100)	181.88	183.08
Swiss F (100)	205.00	205.50
French F (100)	80.00	80.25
Italian Lira (1000)	4.10	4.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	112.00	113.00
Syrian Lira (100)	81.00	87.40
Egyptian Pound	4.50	4.82
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.35	12.35
Jordanian Dinar	11.40	11.35
Emirates Dirham (100)	88.00	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	88.00	87.80
Bahraini Dinar	8.80	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)	9.85	—
Iraqi Dinar	74.50	74.00
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	—
South Yemeni Dinar	79.00	86.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	42.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	34.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	23.750	—
Gold kg	2,780	—
Silver kg bar	665	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—

Supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange
Gabel St., Jeddah, Tel: 23815 and Commerce.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Supply of media machinery	xx	100	Jan. 20
* Ministry of Health	Construction of a building for forensic medicine and a mortuary at Arar Hospital in the north	486	100	Jan. 22
* Governorate of Jizan Region	Construction of Governorate building	7/24/16	200	Jan. 12
* Directorate of Education, Qassim	Building of five rural schools for the year 78/79	xxx	xxx	Jan. 7
* Education Supervision Office, Onaziah	Supply of educational aids	2	Free	Jan. 8
* Directorate of Education, Hail	Sports uniforms	3-98/99	Free	Jan. 7



PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 19TH DECEMBER 1978

1-VESSLS DISCHARGING	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
BERTH VESSEL			
1A —	—	—	—
1 —	—	—	—
2 —	—	—	—
3 SAMIR	ABU HASHISH	BRICKS	18/12/78
4 ANNOULA TSIRIS	O.C.E.	REEFER	15/12/78
5 OCEAN HAPPINESS	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS GENERAL	18/12/78
6 BADR	BAROOM	LOADING VEHICLES	16/11/78
6 —	—	—	—
6 GREEN VALLEY	KANOO	GENERAL	14/12/78
6 (BRGS)	—	—	—
7 PRIGNITZ	SHOBOKSHI	STEEL SHEETS-GEN.	19/12/78
8 —	—	—	—
9 ARAB AL AHSA	SADAKA	LOADING CARS	13/12/78
10 CHAR CHUN	ABDALLAH	CTRS-GEN. TIM. CND.	13/12/78
11 WINONA	ALSAADA	CODES/PIWOOD	13/12/78
12 GRIGORIOS 'C' IV	ALPHA	RICE & GENERAL	17/12/78
13 MARKOS	BAROOM	REEFER-GENERAL	17/12/78
14 GOLF DE TADJOURAH	BAABOUD	BAGS CEMENT	17/12/78
15 STALO 2	A.A.	DURRA	16/12/78
16 —	—	—	—
17 —	—	—	—
18 ACHILLEUS	ROLACO	BAGGED CEMENT	29/11/78
19 —	—	—	—
20 PEKARI	MESA	BULK CEMENT	21/11/78
21 BRITTENBURG	ALGEZIRAH	BANANAS	16/12/78
22 —	—	—	—
23 FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	GENERAL CONTRS.	17/12/78
24 —	—	—	—
25 —	—	—	—
26 —	—	—	—
27 —	—	—	—
28 —	—	—	—
29 CHARITY	GULF	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
30 VINCENZA	ORRI	—	—
31 PANAGHIA	OCEAN TRD.	BAGGED SUGAR	13/12/78
32 OCEAN CORACLE	ALSAADA	BAGGED BARLEY	14/12/78
33 FUZZLAAN	S.E.A.	GEN. STEEL LUB. OIL	12/12/78
34 TZANEN	STAR NAV.	GENERAL REBAR	17/12/78
35 —	—	BAGGED CEMENT	15/12/78
36 —	—	FRUITS	17/12/78

RO RO

Vessels Working at Anchorage
NIL

2-Recent Arrivals

PRIGNITZ	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	18/12/78
GOLDEN LOTUS	GULF	K'D HOMES	19/12/78

3-Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

KHALI STAR	S.A.M.A.	CHICKENS	19/12/78
HUNTER	KANOO	TIMBER STEEL GEN.	19/12/78
PITTSBURGH	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	19/12/78

4-TONNAGES DISCHARGED (Freight tons) : 29,567

WAITING TIME: NIL

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PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 19.1.1399/19.12.1978
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
Berth No.			
1 TAI SHOU	SOEASIA	GEN. STEEL	16/12/78
2 SEATRAN	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	18/12/78
3 ROTTERDAM	—	—	—
4 CLIMAX EMERALD	U.E.P.	GEN. RICE	18/12/78
5 GEORGE L	G.M.S.	GEN. STEEL	18/12/78
6 PING CHAU	U.E.P.	GENERAL	18/12/78
7 BEAVER BANK	KANOO	GEN. CONTRS.	18/12/78
8 PLOTINOS	KANOO	GEN. STEEL	17/12/78
10 FINN-ENSO	S.M.C.	GENERAL	18/12/78
17 ALBATTANI	SOEASIA	HYDRATED LIME	17/12/78
18 NADIA	KANOO	C. CEMENT	16/12/78
21 ASIA ROSE (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	7/12/78
26 FLORIDA MARU	GULF	PIPES	19/12/78
27 RYUJIN MARU	BARBER	AUTOMOBILES	19/12/78
28 NEDON	ORRI	GEN LIME	15/12/78

Recent Arrivals

DANNY	A.E.T.	FOR BUNKERING	15/12/78
BEAVER BANK	KANOO	GEN. CONTRS.	18/12/78
PING CHAU	U.E.P.	GENERAL	18/12/78
SEATRAN	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	18/12/78
ROTTERDAM	—	—	—
GEORGE L	G.M.S.	GEN. STEEL	18/12/78
CLIMAX EMERALD	U.E.P.	GEN. RICE	18/12/78
FINN ENSO	S.M.C.	GENERAL	18/12/78
ALPHA PROGRESS	I.A.C.C.	RO-RO	18/12/78
RYUJIN MARU	BARBER	AUTOMOBILES	19/12/78
FLORIDA MARU	GULF	PIPES	19/12/78

Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

FIVE FLOWERS	SOEASIA		
JOTUN	GULF		
MING HONESTY	KANOO		

TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 38,954

WAITING TIME: —NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

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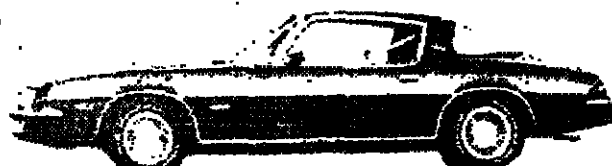
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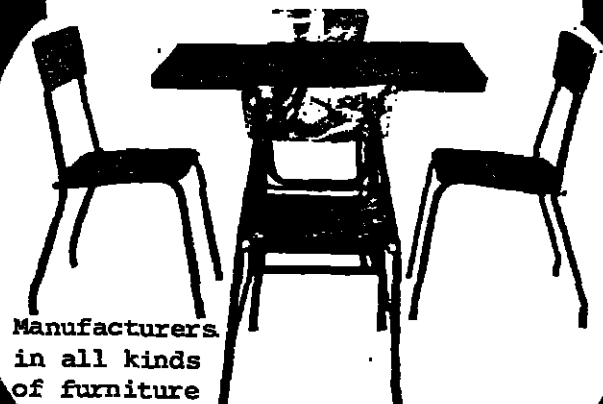
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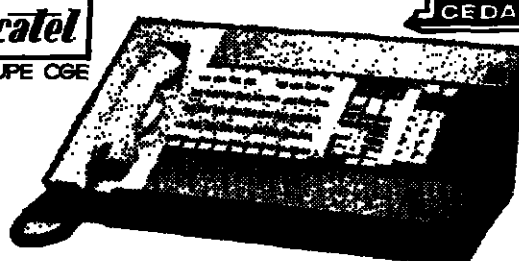
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PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No. AG 193680 issued at Gujrat on 13.2.78 to Mrs. Zainub Bibi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No. AG 193660 issued at Gujrat on 13.2.78 to Mr. Sher Alam Hashmi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Somali Passport No. 16019/2 issued at Mogadishu on 15.8.1978 with Iqama Card No. 1638 to Mr. Mohamed Noor Mohamed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Somali Embassy—Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No. AP 488804 issued at Gujranwala in 1975 to Mr. Mohammad Bashir has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

LOST

A Card of Iqama No. 7/10679 belonging to Mr. Ali Sheikh Hadi Rifai has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Abdul Latif Jameel, Toyota Co. P.O. Box 248, Jeddah or Call: 72026 Jeddah.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our employee Mr. Amir Obaid, holder of Indian Passport No. J 258676 is leaving the Kingdom for vacation. Anyone who has any claim against him please contact Al-Nofuth Trading Est. P.O. Box 6211—Jeddah within a week from this announcement.

If money is news to you

read Asharq Al Awsat

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PAGE 16

Late News

Appearing before Supreme Court

Bhutto would have preferred death by military

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 19 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said Tuesday he would have preferred being killed according to "revolutionary justice" when he was overthrown by the military rather than having to stand trial.

Bhutto, in jail under sentence of death on a murder charge, made the remark on the second day of his personal appearance in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, during which he also denied the charge. He will continue his defense in an appeal of his conviction Wednesday and Thursday.

Bhutto said, "I prefer revolutionary justice. I wish, they (the present government) had done it. It was better than this murder case and the treatment I have been receiving."

By revolutionary justice he

was referring to the military takeover in July 1977, when the armed forces led by President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq toppled Bhutto in a bloodless coup.

He told the court "I have full confidence in the supreme court and submit myself to their objective handling of my case."

But he said the Lahore

High Court, which sentenced him to death by hanging March 18 — on a charge of ordering the murder of a political opponent in 1974 — was "biased and prejudiced against me."

Bhutto quoted several passages from the 409 page Lahore High Court judgement.

Bhutto once again pleaded innocent. His appeal case

hearing has been going on for seven months — an unprecedented case in Pakistan's judicial history.

The Supreme Court permitted Bhutto's lawyers to prolong the case and allow him to appear in person, in an unprecedented procedure, because a former prime minister was involved.

The government has alleged

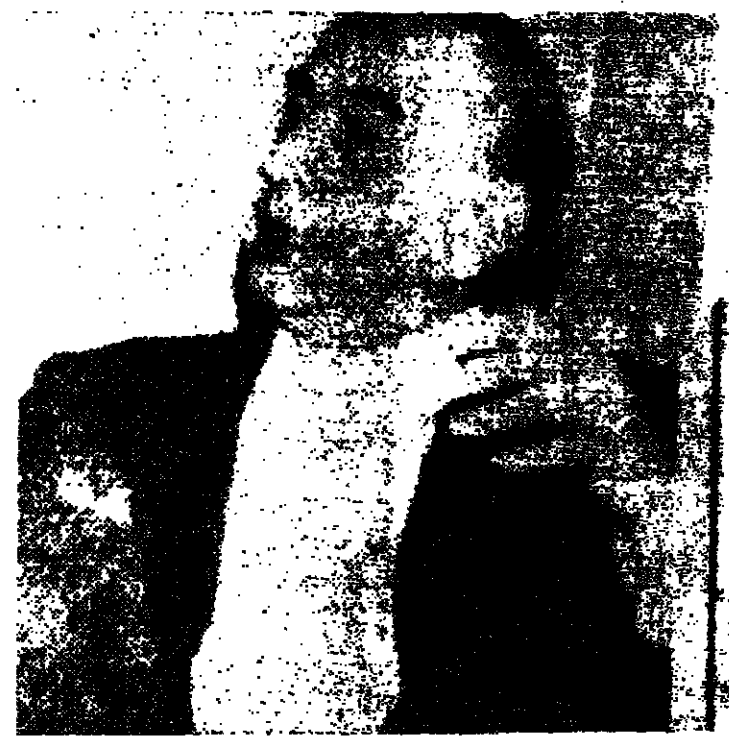
that Bhutto ordered four members of the now-banned paramilitary Federal Security Force (FSF), which was under his control, to kill a political opponent, Ahmed Reza Khan. Instead, Khan's father, Muhammad Ahmed Khan, was killed as he was riding in an automobile with his son.

Bhutto said he was sorry about the death, but insisted he had nothing to do with it.

He made these points in his defense:

— There would have been no reason to use the FSF for a killing. "If I really wanted anyone for the killing, I could have sent for someone from my hometown of Larkana, where there are many people always ready to obey me," Bhutto said.

The prosecution's case contends that the alleged henchmen acted reluctantly. Bhutto said his orders were always carried out promptly. "I was not an impotent prime minister, and I do not want to deal with chicken-hearted people. I could have asked someone else, someone outside the government to carry out the killing," he said.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Police scour London streets for unexploded IRA car bomb

LONDON, Dec. 19 (R) — Police Tuesday searched for an unexploded car bomb in London's crowded streets as the capital braced itself for further attacks by Provisional IRA terrorists.

A white Opel Kadett leased under the same false name as three other vehicles used by

the IRA as car bombs Monday had still not been located.

Scotland Yard feared it had been packed with explosives by the IRA and left in a London street — possibly one packed with Christmas shoppers.

In the wake of Sunday's five-city bombing of shops and Monday's three car bombs — one was located and defused — Londoners wondered whether there was more to come this Christmas week.

A Provisional IRA statement telephoned to a newspaper in Dublin Monday said the bombings were a warning, in wording suggesting the attack was over.

But the absence of explosions Monday night may simply mean the IRA wanted maximum press coverage of its statement titled "To the English People." It made the lead story in most British papers Tuesday morning.

An unexploded bomb was discovered Monday on a gasoline truck being driven into Europe's largest oil refinery, Fawley on the south coast near Southampton.

Police Tuesday checked more than 100 suspect cars and hundreds of packages as the public responded to appeals to be vigilant.

The Provisional IRA was

motivated partly by a desire to demonstrate its capacity to strike at British targets, the statement made clear.

The attack was the first on the British mainland since Provisional IRA, reeling from the British Army's campaign in Northern Ireland and police effectiveness in Britain, reorganized into four-man cells early this year.

The bombs, which slightly injured 14 people were the first in Britain since January 1977.

Heartless, Barnard may end transplants

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 19 (R) — Christian Barnard, who performed the world's first heart transplant 11 years ago, said Tuesday he may abandon transplants and disband his team of surgeons because of a lack of heart donors.

"The whole thing has ground to a halt," he said. "It's just not worthwhile going on like this."

There has not been a transplant at his Groote Schuur Hospital for three months. Two patients died waiting for donors. He said that of three possible donors, none could eventually be used.

"We'll deal with the people who are waiting and then we're considering stopping the whole program," he said. Four patients were awaiting the operation.

"...we're losing touch with the problems because of lack



Christian Barnard

of practice. Interest, even among the heart team, is waning."

He said the medical profession itself was partly to blame — doctors were reluctant to refer patients' bodies to his team.

Barnard and the team have performed more than 30 transplants.

UAE, Kuwait visit for French minister

PARIS, Dec. 19 (R) — Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will visit the Gulf next week.

He will have talks with Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, and United Arab Emirates Presi-

dent Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan.

Francois-Poncet, formerly President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's closest adviser, will be in Kuwait from Dec. 25 to 27. He will then travel to the UAE for a visit from Dec. 27 to 29. French officials said.

France has supplied arms, including Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers to Kuwait under contracts negotiated during a visit to France of the late ruler of Kuwait in 1975.

The UAE and France signed a military cooperation agreement last year which included training and aircraft and missiles.

Foiled Royal kidnap

Basque terrorist informer shot down

GUECHO, Spain Dec. 19 (UPI) — Two masked gunmen Tuesday killed a former ETA Basque terrorist who turned informer four years ago to foil the planned kidnapping of King Juan Carlos and his family.

Police said Joaquin Maria Azaola Martinez, an industrial draftsman and designer, was shot three times in the back at the door of his garage in this Basque town. The gunmen fled in a car driven by a third man.

The killing was the 35th attributed to ETA (Basque

Homeland and Liberty) separatists since Oct. 1.

Azaola Martinez, 53, said in an interview with "Intervu" magazine informing authorities about the kidnap plot in 1974 he saved Juan Carlos' life and ensured the country's transition to democracy.

The plan called for terrorists to kidnap the then prince, his wife and children from their yacht in Monaco and to demand the release of jailed ETA members and money in exchange for their lives.

"I was sure that (Francisco) Franco was not going to submit to the exchange and we would have had to kill all of them," he said. "Once the action was begun there would be no turning back."

Twice tried by military courts and forced in 1973 to flee Spain, Martinez said he joined ETA because he believed "at the time that an armed struggle was necessary" against the Franco regime. If the plot had been to kidnap Franco he would have gone through with it.

Sources report concern

Boumedienne near death

ALGIERS, Dec. 19 (R) — President Houari Boumedienne has been "close to death" for the past four days and his condition was causing deep concern Tuesday informed sources said.

He has been in a coma since Nov. 18, suffering a major setback last Saturday when he developed severe internal bleeding as a reaction to intensive treatment from an international medical team.

From page one

Shah

ous. "People are sick and tired of strikes," the source stressed. "They've learned they are the real losers."

Long lines form daily outside gasoline stations for winter heating fuel and outside bakeries for bread because of strike-caused fuel and flour shortages. Sidewalk vendors in Tehran are doing a roaring trade in oil lamps to heat the nightly power cuts that black out much of the capital.

The source admitted the Shah still faced many problems, but said: "As soon as we've got law and order in the streets again we'll have a civilian government. But I doubt if the Shah will be able to form a government within the next week or 10 days."

The source declined to be drawn on what the Shah plans, but indicated that the pressure on him to patch together some kind of coalition now appears to be off.

This was at odds with warnings by well-placed political insiders earlier this week that time was running out for the monarch in his quest for a compromise that would keep

him on the throne and appease his foes' demands for radical reforms.

Few diplomats believe any civilian government will survive for long without the participation of the Shah's main political opponents, the broad-based National Front led by Dr. Karim Sanjabi. Last week Sanjabi refused a personal request by the Shah to join a coalition.

U.S.

prompted one elderly Kuomintang (Nationalist) official to suggest Monday that Taiwan develop nuclear weapons.

In another development China indicated Tuesday it was willing to establish trade and economic relations with Taiwan.

The official Hsinhua News Agency quoted trade minister Li Chiang as saying at a news conference in Hong Kong Monday, "Taiwan is part of China. Why can't there be trading relations between Taiwan and the Mainland?"

Paris—4.21 French francs, down from 4.2575.

Milan—829.25 Italian lire, down from 834.00.

Amsterdam—1.9923 Dutch guilders, down from 2.0085.

In London, it took \$2.01 to buy a British pound, only a fractional change from the 2.0065 quoted for the pound sterling late Monday.

Thanks to central bank intervention, the dollar gained marginally in Tokyo. It closed at 193.35 Japanese yen, up from 193.325 yen at Monday's close after the Bank of Japan reportedly bought between 5 and \$10 million.

In New York Wall Street sold heavily Monday in reaction to the oil price hike.

The Dow Jones Industrial average had plummeted 21.04 points to 784.30 at 3 p.m.

In Moscow the Communist party newspaper "Pravda" said Tuesday oil price increases aren't responsible for raising inflation but rather military spending and the "exploiter appetites of monopolies."

"Pravda" commentator Arkady Natslennikov said Western attempts to charge the OPEC countries with causing irreparable damage to the

world economy "look like an attempt to lay the blame on nobody else but OPEC's door."

"The troubles of the inflation and other economic ailments of the West are commonly known," "Pravda" said. "They lie in huge military spending, and in the unwillingness and inability of bourgeois governments to curb the exploiter appetites of monopolies."

In Abu Dhabi, the semi-official daily "al-Juhad" criticized Western countries' resentment at the price increase.

The newspaper said: "The artificial fuse made by industrialized nations were far from logic and justice... It is really astonishing that economists, industrial experts and information media of the industrialized countries contribute to such falsehoods by giving their people the impression that it is Doomsday and the world civilization is in danger (because of increasing oil prices). How can they deny us practicing our right to face the dollar's collapse which led to the deterioration of oil revenues by about 54 per cent during the past two years."

"Was it right for them (the industrial countries) to increase the prices of their products by 250 per cent during the past two years and was it not right for us to raise oil prices," the newspaper said.

Oil

with Sierra Leone to arrange a date and venue for the meeting.

Numairi, the current chairman of the OAU, said recently he was determined to seek settlements of outstanding issues straining relations between Sudan and the Soviet-backed military regime in Addis Ababa.

Egypt

Egypt-Israeli peace deadlock until he has had time to assess Vance's status report and devise a new American strategy to deal with the crisis.

Carter is believed to be the first American president since Harry Truman to refuse to meet with U.S. Jewish leaders on the Middle East situation.

Meanwhile, the pro-Israeli American Jewish Committee has issued a press release attacking Carter's support for Egypt's negotiating position.

Numairi

Indira

Janata Party was not carrying out a political vendetta against her.

Mrs. Gandhi, apparently in high spirits, had held court for more than three hours with reporters after parliament was adjourned following the vote.

She said she accepted the verdict of the Lok Sabha members, but would recontest the seat in Chikmagalur as soon as the by-election to fill her seat was declared.

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